

ARMY



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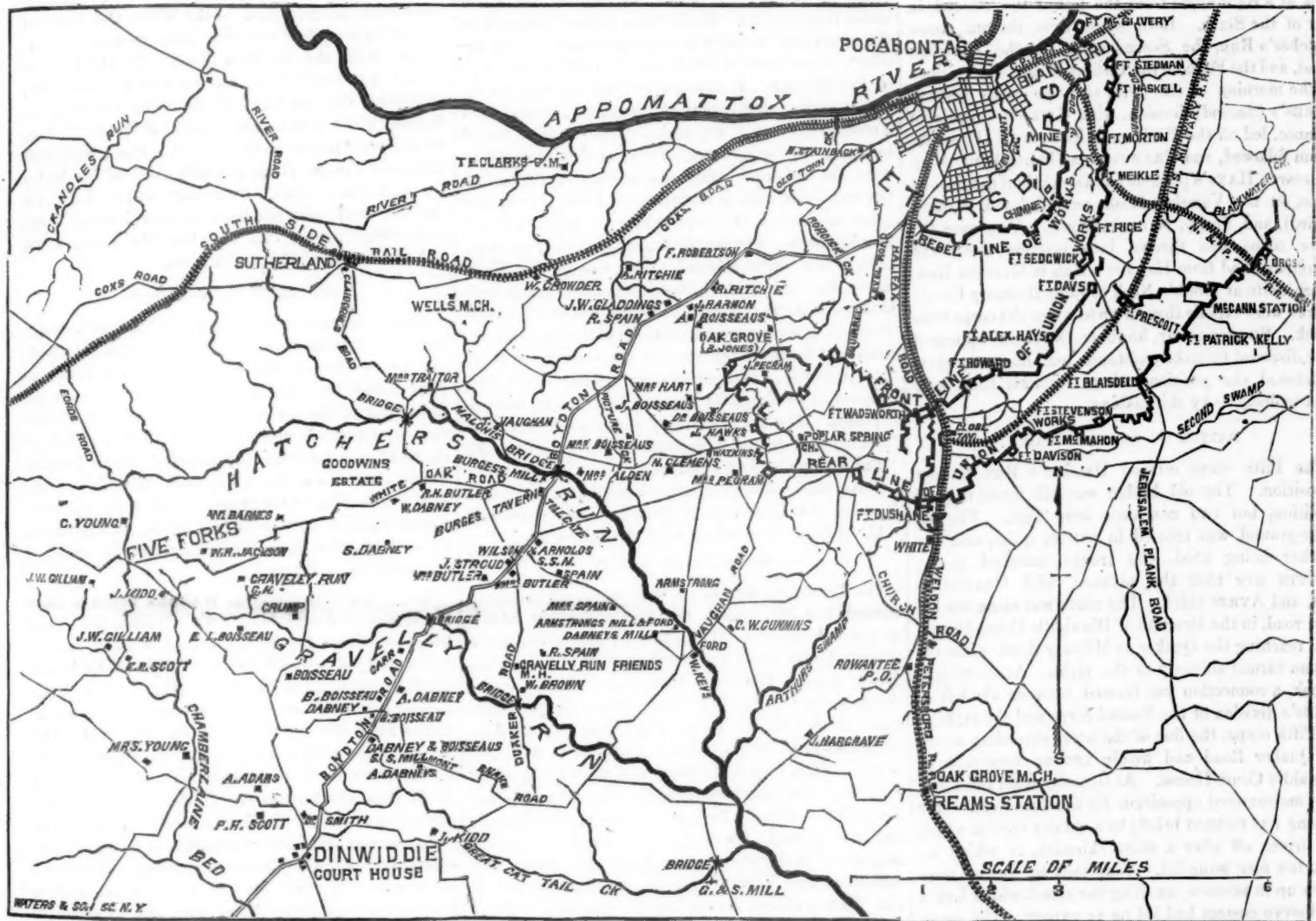
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THE SCENE OF CONFLICT.



THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND has fallen! That tremendous battle, the preparations for which have gone on so many weeks, has been fought and gloriously won. The evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg has long been an inevitable necessity—a foregone conclusion. The destruction of the interior railroad communications of the Confederacy, and the rapid diminution of its resources, in supplies, materials, and men, rendered it certain that, so soon as our immense and magnificent Army of the Potomac could be got in motion, it would force the abandonment of the enemy's capital, unless he should anticipate us by evacuating it. The battle of Five Forks and the battle of Petersburg gloriously ended the greatest struggle of this war.

The attack of **LEE** on Fort Steadman, on the morning of the 25th, was probably made to cover his designed retreat from Richmond. General **GRANT** had anticipated that retreat, and frequently and publicly prophesied it. The reports of deserters, for a month previous, of the removal of materials and guns, were too numerous and explicit not to gain credence. Soon after the failure of **LEE**'s attack, the evidences of his intended retrograde multiplied. **SHERIDAN** accordingly hurried through to the left of our lines, and **GRANT** prepared to strike the enemy before he should get away from his capital.

SHERIDAN, on Sunday, the 26th of March, reached City Point. On Monday, the 27th, he took position in **GREGG**'s old cavalry camp, on the left and rear of the Army of the Potomac. At one point, the enemy opened on his column with shell, and this, with the attack on **GETTY**'s front in the Sixth corps, already described by us, occasioned the principal firing of the day. But, on the same day, orders were received at the various field hospitals to remove the sick and wounded to City Point, and to keep the hospitals in readiness for any emergency that might arise. At 12 o'clock at night, the whole Army of the Potomac was put under marching orders. Tuesday, the 28th, was devoted to preparations throughout the Army for the grand movement.

On Wednesday, the 29th of March, the Army got in motion. The movement was a simple repetition of what has been many times tried before, and which as many times has failed. It was an effort to turn the enemy's right by overlapping it, and to seize the Southside Railroad. **SHERIDAN**'s cavalry took the extreme left, and made a wide détour to Dinwiddie Court-House. **WARREN**'s Fifth corps came next, then **HUMPHREYS**' Second. The Sixth and Ninth corps still held the lines around Petersburg. On the 27th, troops were selected from the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth corps—**ORD**'s Army of the James—and, the same night, marched across the river, leaving the re-

mainder of the two corps to garrison our position north of the James. **GIBBON** commanded the troops of the Twenty-fourth, and **BIRNEY** those of the Twenty-fifth, all being under **ORD**. At noon of the 28th, **MEADE**'s headquarters were reached, and a halt made at sunset. Early next morning, the 29th, **ORD**'s troops moved into the lines evacuated simultaneously, as we have seen, by the Second corps. The Fifth corps had long since been withdrawn from the entrenchments in anticipation of a move like the present. It will now be seen how our lines were preserved intact around Petersburg, while the cavalry and the Fifth and Second corps were ready for active marching.

At six o'clock on the morning of the 29th, the cavalry left camp, marching down the Jerusalem plank-road to Reams's Station on the Weldon Railroad. Its new organization divided it into two wings, **CROOK** commanding the right, and **MERRITT** the left. **CROOK** was in advance. **CUSTER** brought up the rear, guarding the trains. The roads were bad. At half-past nine, Rowanty Creek was reached at Malone's Bridge, and the bridge found to be destroyed. The creek was so difficult of approach as not to be fordable. Accordingly, the column was delayed four hours until a bridge could be built. Then the advance division got across, and pushed straight for Dinwiddie. The bad roads delayed the march, and our trains were deeply mired. A party about 80 strong of the Sixteenth North Caro-

lina tried to impede our progress by felling trees; but they were quickly dispersed by a charge of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania, of IRVIN GREGG's division. A few prisoners were captured. The town was now occupied, and communication opened with WARREN's corps, on the right. It rained a little on the night of the 29th and very hard all day on the 30th. The roads were consequently made so bad as to block the trains, and a great part of SHERIDAN's force was employed in guarding them. The rest moved up to the Boydton Road, according to the plan of action already arranged.

Meanwhile, the infantry advance of MEADE, comprising the Fifth and Second corps of the Army of the Potomac was progressing favorably. The positions occupied by the different corps before the advance were as follows:—The left of the Sixth corps extended to Hatcher's Run. The Second corps extended down the run from the left of the Sixth, at nearly a right angle, until reaching the crossing of the Vaughan Road. The Fifth corps was substantially in reserve, and extended back at a right angle from the left of the Second, in rear of the Sixth. Both corps were thrown across Hatcher's Run, the Second corps on the Vaughan Road, and the Fifth on the Halifax Road. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, the two corps started. AYRES's (Second) division, with GWYN's brigade in advance, led off the Fifth corps, GRIFFIN's (First) division followed, and CRAWFORD's (Third) brought up the rear. HAYS's (Second) division led off the Second corps, on the Vaughan Road, next followed MOTT's (Third), and, finally, MILES's (First). Very soon the latter corps was thrown into position along the Vaughan Road from Hatcher's Run to Gravelly Run, which unite at Monk's Neck to form Rowanty Creek. Works were rapidly thrown up to cover the corps from attack. Strange to say, however, the enemy appeared little disposed to make resistance, and his few pickets abandoned the positions where formerly they were wont to delay us by skirmishing.

BATTLE OF QUAKER ROAD.

The Fifth corps crossed Hatcher's Run without opposition. The old bridge was still found in good condition, but two new ones were built. The old battle-ground was crossed in perfect quiet, and, the weather being good, the troops marched easily. GRIFFIN now took the advance, with CRAWFORD next, and AYRES third. The route was along the old stage road, in the direction of Dinwiddie Court-House, until reaching the Quaker or Military Road, when the column turned abruptly to the right. At about nine o'clock, a connection was formed between the left of MILES's division of the Second corps and the right of the Fifth corps, the line of the latter extending across the Quaker Road and within two or three miles of Dinwiddie Court-House. At Gravelly Run, the Fifth corps encountered opposition for the first time. Our crossing was resisted briefly by a cavalry vidette which was driven off after a short skirmish, in which we lost a few men wounded. Very soon our troops were drawn up in position, awaiting the attack which LEE's well-known custom had led us to expect. The preparations were soon completed, and, at about 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, BUSHROD JOHNSON's division of ANDERSON's corps came down and attacked our skirmishers, SICKEL's brigade of GRIFFIN's division. The Fifth corps was now on the Quaker Road. A correspondent describes the battle-field as follows:— "One column had advanced about a quarter of a mile beyond Gravelly Run. There is an old and deserted farmhouse with outbuildings on the right of the Quaker Road. Beyond the house, and on both sides of the road, the land is clear, with a thick skirt of woods beyond, and then further beyond this comes another farmhouse and another clearing. The first house is called the Brown House; the second the Spain House. This first open space, the skirt of woods, the second clearing, and a piece of woods beyond, only the opening edge of which we have thus far penetrated, were the scene of the contest."

The enemy quickly drove in our skirmishers, and burst with great force upon GRIFFIN's entire division. He was well received, and, fortunately, Battery B, Fourth Artillery, and Batteries D and G, Fifth Artillery, were in position to do good execution with the enemy, who threatened to seriously handle GRIFFIN's gallant division. The enemy had no artillery. The conflict was short, but sharp and terrific. CRAWFORD

and AYRES were rapidly brought into position, and the enemy, finding he would soon have too much to do by prolonging the battle, withdrew to his original position. Our losses were chiefly in the First division—CHAMBERLAIN's, BARTLETT's, and GREGORY's brigades all suffering, but the former most severely. The aggregate losses of the First division, including killed, wounded, and missing, were 459. The following is the official report:

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Agg't
	Off.	Pr.	Off.	Pr.	Off.	Pr.	
First brigade.....	2	42	15	269	1	82	411
Second brigade.....	1	3	—	11	—	12	27
Third brigade.....	1	1	1	18	—	—	21
Total.....	4	46	16	288	1	94	459

Our total loss in the corps was, therefore, certainly not over 500. The enemy's was probably nearly the same. We captured about 120 prisoners. The honors of the battle were pretty evenly divided, the enemy first driving us, and then in turn being driven.

With this engagement, Wednesday's operations closed. But, that night, a tremendous cannonade broke out on the right of our Petersburg line, which lasted from 9 to 12. Shells were poured across from the opposing batteries in vast quantities, in an artillery engagement rarely surpassed even in the siege of Petersburg. It appears to have sprung up by reconnoitering movements of the enemy, who showed a column in front of his works. This was soon forced to cover, and the cannonading was carried on as if this were the last opportunity of expending ammunition. On both sides, also, it was accepted as a veil for the great movements of troops going on within the respective lines. The casualties were not heavy on either side, as few troops charged. The loss in the Ninth corps was 51; that of the other corps much less. General LEE, on the 30th, according to the Richmond *Sentinel*, gives the following report of the day's operations:—"GORDON reports that the enemy, at 11 P. M. yesterday, advanced against a portion of his line, defended by Brigadier-General LEWIS, but was repulsed. The fire of artillery and mortars continued for several hours with considerable activity. No damage on our line reported."

"An official dispatch from General LEE last night states that there was skirmishing near Dinwiddie Court-House yesterday, without decisive result."

MOVES OF THURSDAY.

On Thursday, our troops were again moved down towards the left, though the rain and roads greatly impeded operations. TURNER's division of GIBBON's Twenty-fourth corps was marched down the Vaughan Road, crossed Hatcher's Run, and, turning to the right, pushed forward to make connection with the right of the Second corps, which was at that time drawn up so as to make almost a right angle with our works. With very little firing and no fighting whatever this connection was made. The firing was entirely in the skirmish line, and, although the enemy's batteries opened, few men were injured. DANDY's brigade of FOSTER's division then moved out, and connected with TURNER's right, making the line of the Twenty-fourth corps again complete. Field works were thrown up, and, with some skirmishing, this disposition was thoroughly accomplished. The two divisions of the Twenty-fifth corps held their place between the left of the Sixth and the right of the Twenty-fourth, and the Ninth remained on the right of the Sixth.

Early in the morning, SHERIDAN connected his right with WARREN's left, near the Boydton Plank-road. The enemy was found to have a very strong line of entrenchments already erected to cover the position known as Five Forks—a position indicated on the map accompanying this account. Of it more particular description will soon be given. MERRITT's corps was therefore sent out in this direction, to turn the enemy's right. The advance, DEVIN's brigade, soon encountered the enemy's cavalry, who were driven back to the works. Then, the enemy's infantry in turn drove back our cavalry, and the latter pushed out once more to find the enemy's left, confident that there must be an end to his line somewhere, if they could only find it. The enemy's right was commanded by ANDERSON, and PICKETT's division of ANDERSON's corps held the extreme right. His entrenchments completely covered the White Oak Road, which runs from the Boydton Road to the Southside Railroad. From the White Oak Road up towards Hatcher's Run the enemy's troops were in strong force. He baffled all our attempts on Thurs-

day to turn him by cavalry, as his works manned by infantry checked us at all points.

But the movements of our own main body prepared for the great contest of Friday. AYRES's division of the Fifth corps was moved clear across the Boydton Road as far as the White Oak Road. GRIFFIN and CRAWFORD followed. The Second corps by noon had advanced a mile and a half, to where it could have a plain view of the enemy's main works. BIRNEY's and FOSTER's divisions also pushed forward, and occupied the enemy's picket lines after a very smart skirmish. Artillery was used here by the enemy, and also in front of SMYTH's brigade, in the advance of the Second corps. Our total losses during the day were less than 200. The Fifth corps lost 26, and the other corps perhaps averaged the same. At the close of the day, the Fifth corps occupied a position about a mile north of the junction of the Quaker and Boydton Roads. During the day, it had pushed on nearly due west about three-fourths of a mile, and lay fronting northward, with the pickets of AYRES's division within five hundred yards of the White Oak Road, at a point between two and three miles west of its intersection with the Boydton Road. To the right of AYRES was CRAWFORD, and on CRAWFORD's right, GRIFFIN. On the right of the Fifth corps lay the Second, which now had its right near Hatcher's Run, while its left rested on the Boydton Plank-road, near Burgess's Tavern, about one mile south of the bridge across Hatcher's Run. SHERIDAN continued to cover our left flank, and remained at Dinwiddie, his sharp skirmishing having told him that the enemy would risk a severe battle for the railroad.

THE REPULSE OF FRIDAY.

Friday brought a continuance of the unfavorable weather; but our forces all moved forward. Our object was to possess the strategic position known as Five Forks, the carrying of which would turn the right flank of the enemy. At this point, five roads meet in the woods, and as three of them lead back to the Southside Railroad, the carrying of the junction would give us a choice of advance towards the railroad. The White Oak Road at this point was thoroughly fortified with logs and earth, its approaches blocked by felled trees, and sharpshooters stationed to contest any advance.

Early on Friday morning, WARREN began to move his troops, and sent GRIFFIN's division, the left of which rested on the Boydton Road, a short distance above the Quaker Road, to move by the left flank down the Boydton Road to the Butler House, where it was massed behind the commands of Generals CRAWFORD and AYRES, for an advance upon the White Oak Road. This road, starting from the Boydton Road several miles north of its junction with the Quaker Road, runs westward to the Claiborne Road, leading northwest to the Southside Railroad. AYRES, about 8 o'clock, was sent forward towards the Dabney House, in advance, with CRAWFORD supporting, and GRIFFIN in the rear. MILES's division followed on, so as to keep up the continuity of the line, and to avoid the "gap" which has so often been left open by similar movements. AYRES marched half a mile or more beyond the plank-road through the difficult country, and crossed a branch of the crooked Gravelly Run. Soon after, the enemy's skirmishers began to fire upon us, falling back, however, upon their main works, a mile and a half below White Oak Road. Then, he opened a hot fire upon the advance brigade of AYRES's division, which broke and fell to the rear. The enemy immediately rallied from his works and charged AYRES's division, with all his old *elan*. Our troops resisted stubbornly, and suffered severe losses before they would yield. But nothing could resist the impetuous onset of the enemy's columns, which, handled with great skill, swept the field. CRAWFORD, next attacked, followed the fate of AYRES, and GRIFFIN followed the fate of CRAWFORD. A part of the troops, according to one reporter, "were at the time getting breakfast, and could not get into line in season." The whole Fifth corps was driven back to the Boydton Road, and anxiety was at once thrown over the grand movement.

Meanwhile, the enemy, having driven back our infantry advance so far, turned his forces toward the task of cutting off the cavalry. The failure of the Fifth corps to advance greatly exposed the cavalry, and checked the intended movement on Five Forks. Many uncomplimentary criticisms were made, it is

said, among the cavalymen, upon the tactical skill of some of the infantry commanders, though no doubt was ever thrown upon the glorious valor of the men in the ranks. But the main business was to check the dangerous advance of the enemy. The Second division lay on Stony Creek, southwest of Dinwiddie, SMITH's, DAVIES's and GREGG's brigades all supporting, and holding the left of SHERIDAN's line. Next to DAVIES, and northeasterly, lay FITZHUGH's brigade of DAVIES's division, facing southeast, and next beyond, STAGG's Michigan brigade of the same division was posted on Gravelly Run, six miles from Dinwiddie. About two miles from Dinwiddie was GIBBS's (Third) brigade of DAVIES's division. Soon after noon, the Fifth corps having been driven back, the enemy attacked SMITH's brigade in force, and a few prisoners were taken on each side; but our troops held their ground. DAVIES's brigade, on the right of SMITH, next received the enemy's attention. It held a bridge across Stony Creek. The brigade stubbornly resisted, but the enemy forded the creek, flanked it and forced it back with severe loss. The Tenth and Twenty-fourth New York were heavily engaged, and many officers were wounded. The enemy, having crossed the ford, now attacked SHERIDAN's left centre once more in force, and drove it back. The commands were faced into new positions as rapidly as possible, and reinforcements hurried forward. By five o'clock the greater part of both divisions had been repulsed and driven back several miles to the Boydton Road, while GIBBS had fallen back to about a mile from Dinwiddie. But now the enemy had encountered our entire force. MERRITT's troops were re-formed and CUSTER's division, with CAPEHART on the left and PENNINGTON on the right, held a firm position. The enemy, who had been reinforced with a part of PICKETT's and JOHNSON's divisions—the troops employed against the Fifth corps—came down with a furious charge, cheering and gallantly advancing. Very hard fighting took place here. But our artillery in position, and our very large force of cavalry, now rallied, and ably handled by SHERIDAN in person, eventually forced him to desist. A few desperate charges left our men immovable, and the enemy, well content with his day's work, drew off to the woods. Our forces immediately entrenched.

The Fifth corps did not long pause on the Boydton Road. When the enemy had ceased the pursuit, it was rallied again. GRIFFIN's division took the new advance, and, with CHAMBERLAIN's brigade leading, and BARTLETT and GREGORY in close support, soon passed over the abandoned ground. The enemy, who was now chiefly engaged with SHERIDAN, fell back before our men. The whole ground was regained, with sharp fighting and marching. It was then designed to abandon a part of it once more. But GRIFFIN's division, desiring to capture the earthwork from which the enemy had issued, it was moved on, carried the work, and took position on the White Oak Road, east of Five Forks.

Simultaneously with this successful advance of the Fifth corps, MILES' (First) and MOTT's (Third) divisions of the Second, next on the right, moved forward. They were quickly met by a heavy fire, and dashed into one of the hottest engagements of the day. The brigades of SCOTT, NUGENT, MEDILL and RAMSEY were all sharply engaged, in MILES's division, as were those of DE TROBRIAND and MCALLISTER of MOTT's. The enemy resisted stubbornly, but at length withdrew, and our whole line was thus swung forward. HAYS's division of the Second corps skirmished heavily towards evening. An advance of three-fourths of a mile was made by the corps, and about 150 prisoners captured. The cavalry and the Fifth corps together took about 200. On the right of the Second corps, TURNER's and FOSTER's divisions of the Twenty-fourth corps were thrown forward so as to coöperate with the general advance of the morning. The enemy's thin picket line in their front was easily carried, and his troops captured, 189 prisoners being taken at that point. BIRNEY's division on their right was also engaged in skirmishing through the day, but without important result. The Sixth and Ninth corps were quiet.

The results of the day were, upon the whole, a success to the enemy. He had driven us back from our advanced positions, and had foiled our plans. Thanks, however, to our strong force, and the admirable handling of our numerous batteries in the field-works, he

had been checked in turn, and forced to retire. At night, our right had been advanced a few hundred yards from its position in the morning. Our left flank reached to WILLIAM DABNEY's, on the White Oak Road, three and a quarter miles from Five Forks to the westward, and three miles from the intersection of White Oak Road with the Boydton Road. From Mr. DABNEY's we held the road about one mile eastward. From that point, our line ran across in an irregular semi-circular form to the Second corps, near Burgess Farm. The enemy's losses were not so severe as our own, but he could not so well afford to lose. Our losses on the whole line were probably between 2,500 and 3,000. Of these, the Fifth corps lost about 1,200, the cavalry from 800 to 1,000, and the Second most of the remainder. Details of our killed and captured are not known; but the hospitals disclosed the following details of wounded:—GRIFFIN's division, 170; AYRES's, 251; CRAWFORD's, 350; Second corps, 350. We lost many prisoners, but took several hundred.

THE BATTLE OF FIVE FORKS.

The great events of the ever-memorable Saturday, April 1st, 1864, were introduced by an attack of the enemy upon FOSTER's line, of the Twenty-fourth corps. Our troops had been busy all night erecting works, and, indeed, throughout the whole movement, large details had been either throwing up entrenchments, corduroying roads or bringing up trains. At 4 o'clock, the enemy charged. Fortunately DANDY's brigade was under arms, in expectation of it. But so sudden was the onset, that our troops broke to the rear, and the enemy's flag was on the parapet, in a few moments. Our forces were soon aroused, however, and drove back the enemy. He had captured about 50 prisoners from us, but we repaid him by taking nearly as many from him. A sharp skirmish resulted, and soon all along the centre and the right of our line, the roar of musketry and cannonade broke out. But this was not destined to be the great struggle of the day, and in a few hours was finished. Our loss was not large. FOSTER's whole loss during the three days was less than 150 killed and wounded. The enemy's force engaged in the attack consisted of portions of DAVIS's and COOK's brigades of HETH's division, and TEALE's brigade of WILCOX's division, all of HILL's corps.

Soon after began the grand dispositions of the day. SHERIDAN had been placed in command of all the cavalry and of the Fifth corps by GRANT, who had reason to believe that this was the best way to prevent the disasters of the day preceding from being repeated. He now controlled nearly four divisions of cavalry and three of infantry—a force not far from 30,000 strong, and of double the strength which the enemy could concentrate against him at Five Forks, while our Army threatened the whole length of the protracted line from Dinwiddie to Petersburg. LEE is said to have had only two divisions at the point attacked by SHERIDAN. The latter's plan seems to have been to break through the enemy's line in such a manner as to enclose Five Forks and its garrison, and to capture them. He was completely and gloriously successful. And he deserves great credit for having formed and carried out an actual tactical plan; and not a mere plunging of troops forward in questionable experiment.

The cavalry started for their appointed positions at daybreak of Saturday, CUSTER and DEVIN slowly driving the enemy towards the left of their works on the White Oak Road. These divisions now dismounted, and fought with carbines. The brigades of GREGG and MACKENZIE were kept in the saddle, so as to move rapidly on the flank of the enemy. In this way SHERIDAN worked his men steadily up to the enemy's entrenchments on all sides. The enemy fell slowly back through the broken country to his main position, delivering a terrific fire upon our men, who fell in great numbers. Still, however, SHERIDAN kept his men up to the task, and gradually got all his forces well into position, with a division or more well round upon the enemy's flank and rear, and the rest of his troops pressing slowly and with much loss upon the front of the works. And now came the grand attack of all our forces. WARREN's corps had, after its repulse of the day before to the Boydton Road, and the repulse of the cavalry to Dinwiddie, moved to the Butler House, and thence on the road towards Ford's Station. About 3 o'clock of Saturday, the Fifth corps

was ordered forward to support the cavalry, and marched from Boisseau's House on the Boydton Road, until it halted facing obliquely the White Oak Road, with AYRES on the left, CRAWFORD in the centre, and GRIFFIN on the right. The corps was now manoeuvred so as to execute what custom has allowed to be a "left wheel" of the line of battle—AYRES's division being a sort of pivot, with GRIFFIN as the outer flank. Very little regularity, however, was observed in this movement. The enemy fell back slowly and stubbornly at first, and then, at 5 o'clock, comprehending the dangerous position in which he had been placed, made a decisive stand. For two hours one of the most terrific contests of the war went on. The cavalry pressed on one flank and GRIFFIN led the Fifth corps in person on the other. The enemy were few in numbers, but fought with gallantry worthy of a better cause.

Strongly entrenched, and with a battery in position, they raked our brave columns with the fire of hell. Several times our men, heroic as they were, staggered back from the entrenchments, appalled at the slaughter, and it seemed that another would be added to the list of unhappy attempts of the Army. But SHERIDAN was determined not to fail. He lent his personal presence to all parts of the field, and by turns cheered, urged and drove his men. At length our troops had surrounded the enemy on all sides, and completely exhausted him. They swarmed over his parapets. Great havoc had already been made in his own ranks. Many of his officers had been killed. Wearied and decimated, and seeing it useless to try to check us, the enemy broke to the rear through the only outlet left him. Our overwhelming forces rushed on him at once, and another fierce struggle resulted. By 7½ o'clock the battle was over. About 4,000 prisoners had been captured, 4 or 8 cannon, an ambulance and baggage train, several thousand muskets, and 20 or 30 flags. CUSTER's and MACKENZIE's divisions pressed on in pursuit of the enemy, and picked up many stragglers and fugitives. Our losses are not known, but are estimated as between 2,500 and 4,000. The enemy's loss is said to have been nearly 3,000, besides the prisoners, which would make his total loss over 7,000. These are, of course, rough estimates.

About 9 o'clock, the joyful intelligence of victory arrived at GRANT's headquarters. In front of Petersburg, the Sixth and Ninth corps had not been engaged. But the Second corps were fighting nearly all day in a general advance, swinging forward so as to connect with the Fifth, and to be ready to support them near the White Oak Road. MILES's division pushed on towards SHERIDAN in the evening. In order to coöperate with SHERIDAN somewhat, a general cannonade was ordered along our front, and at 10 o'clock at night it opened. A terrific artillery action resulted, not surpassed in intensity during the siege. On some parts of the line there were also demonstrations by infantry, particularly on the Second corps front. From 10 to 4 the artillery engagement was continued with great fury. The other main event of the day was the removal of General WARREN from the command of the Fifth corps by General SHERIDAN, for reasons not yet stated. The corps was turned over to General GRIFFIN.

THE ASSAULT ON PETERSBURGH.

At 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, April 2d, the assault which had been ordered the night before commenced all along the line, the Second, Sixth, Ninth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth corps all sharing in the danger and the honor. The troops had been massed in expectation of similar orders for two days, but our early repulse on the left had postponed the execution. The Sixth corps massed in front of our Forts Welch and Fisher, WHEATON's First division on the right, GETTY's Second in the centre, and SEYMOUR's Third division on the left. The Second was in advance of the other two, and was to strike the enemy first. The divisions were arranged with the brigades running from right to left as follows:—In the First division, PENROSE's First on the right, HAMBLIN's Second in the centre, and EDWARDS's Third on the left. In the Second division, HYDE's Third on the right, WARNER's First in the centre, and GRANT's Second on the left. In the Third division, KEIPER's Second on the right, and TRUAX's First on the left. A battery was assigned to each division. TURNER's and FOSTER's divisions of the Twenty-fourth corps were brought up on both sides of

At sea quartermasters keep regular watch; in port, when no regular watch is kept on deck of the ship's company, they divide the watches, each taking two hours, that one having the watch from 2 till 4 A. M. being permitted to sleep in till 7 o'clock; a quartermaster is always on lookout night and day with a glass, he examines and reports to the officer of the deck the appearance of all sails or objects reported to be in sight when at sea, keeps a lookout for signals when sailing in company with other ships; and in port reports all boats approaching the ship, the officers in them if known, or their rank, to the officer of the deck before the boat reaches the ship; reports all signals to the officer of the deck, has answering pendant always bent on ready for use if other ships are in company; he keeps a lookout for the time and sees that the bell is struck promptly at the time, or immediately after the senior officer; he keeps the ensign and pendant clear. Quartermasters dress ladders, and lash furniture in officers' apartments; they hoist the colors repairing to stations at the signal halliards when the call is beaten, and giving the jack to the captain of the forecable if it is to be hoisted on the staff, round up pendant and see halliards clear; at the third roll of the drum they break stops to pendant and haul down the one that had been aloft, and hoist or haul down the ensign. Quartermasters supply signals, glass, lantern and candles, lead and line, when boats are manned and armed for service. Chief-quartermaster examines and measures lead and log-lines, inspects, and, when necessary, oils wheel ropes, under the direction of the master. When the jack is hoisted at the staff on the bowsprit a forecableman lays out with it when the call is beaten, bends it on to the halliards and hoists when the other colors are hoisted at the third roll.

CAPTAINS OF FORECASTLE, TOPS AND AFTERGUARD.

Captains of forecastle, captains of tops and captains of afterguard are especially responsible for the attention to general routine orders by those under their charge, and for the cleanliness and good order of their own parts of the ship outside, and on spar and main decks inboard. Forecastlemen have charge in square-rigged vessels from the knighthead on both sides of the deck as far aft as the fife-rail to the foremast. Maintopmen have the starboard gangway from the fore fife-rail to that of the mainmast, and foretopmen have the port gangway within the same limits; they clean all combings, gratings, ladders leading to the deck immediately below, as well as deck, rails, &c. The afterguard, when there is a poop extending to the mizzenmast, have both sides of quarterdeck to the cabin bulkhead, and the mizzen-topmen the poop; if the deck is flush, the afterguard take the starboard side and the mizzen-topmen the port side from the main fife-rail to taffrail. In vessels with a gundeck, the starboard watch have the spardeck and the port watch the maindeck, the afterguard taking the starboard side of the halfdeck, and the mizzen-topmen the port side. When at sea the decks are cleared with the watch, the first part of the watch clearing the spardeck and the second part the main; the lower gundecks of line-of-battle-ships and berthdeck in sloops are kept in order by the cooks of messes; the orlop deck of line-of-battle-ships is cleared by a detail of men from different parts of the ship. The wardroom country is cleared by the crew of the wardroom boat, the steerages by steerage boat's crew, the cabin by the gigmen; the cockpit in frigates by a detail of men from the crews of the larger boats. The inside of hatches below the top of the combings is in the charge of those clearing the deck below; abaft the mainmast all combings and skylights are cleared by the carpenter's crew. When cleaning a deck all ladders leading to the deck next below are hauled up and cleaned. Captains of all parts of the ship see that all paintwork is thoroughly wiped off with paint-swabs after washing down.

A captain of forecastle must be present when provisions are being served out to see that a fair division is made in cutting up; all forecastlemen have charge of the fore-rigging, foretopmast gaff, foreyard and its studding sail booms, bowsprit head booms and lower booms; they bend and unbend bower cables; supply seamen to weather wheel, a seaman in the chains when "all hands" are not at stations; a lookout for starboard cathead, and one for foreyard, if required; the foresail, headsails, foretopsail, lower and foretopmast steeringsail, and fore storm-staysail are under their charge and all the gear appertaining.

Foretopmen have all the rigging to mast and yards and sails on foremast above the top, except headsails and the foretopmast steeringsail; they veer foretopmast steering sail halliards, and tend short sheet in foretop; they have charge of lashings to spare spars in port chains and on booms in port gangway; keep lookout on topsail yard or cross-trees during the day, and at the port cathead at night. In sloops with a topgallant forecastle, the forecastlemen are charged with the care of it, and the fore and maintopmen clear the spardeck beneath it as well as in the gangways. Maintopmen have rigging to mainmast and yards above the top; they keep a lookout at masthead during the day, and at night take the starboard gangway; have charge of lashings to spare spars in starboard chains and in starboard

gangway on the booms; take drift lead in main chains, and supply ordinary seamen or landsmen at the lee wheel if required. The mizzen-topmen have all rigging on mizzenmast and the yards above the top, and work the sails; they supply a lookout on port-quarter during the night, and one at the life-buoy night and day. The afterguard have the mizzen rigging on both sides, maintopmast gaff, spanker-gaff and boom and the cross-jack yard, furl spanker, main trysail and assist on mainyard; in addition to afterguard the gunner's mates, quarter-gunners, quartermaster's armorer, carpenter's mates, rated carpenters, and sailmaker's mate are mainyardmen; gunner's mate, quartermasters, quarter-gunners, keep the rigging on the mainyard and the main-rigging in order. The afterguard take the port gangway lookout if there are no marines to take it, and the starboard quarter and life-buoy; they have charge of the starboard mizzen-chains, and the mizzen-topmen the port. Fore and maintopmen have their own chains on both sides. At sea when under sail, a quarter-watch of topmen is stationed in each top, to tend studdingsail tacks and sheets, bear abaft and abreast breast backstays, loose and furl, set and take in light sails, &c., &c.; at night one man in each top is kept on lookout. At each half hour when the bell strikes at sea, all lookouts call out their stations in rotation, commencing with the "starboard cathead," "port cathead," "foretop," "starboard gangway," "port gangway," "maintop," "starboard quarter," "port quarter," and "mizzen-top," follow.

The topsail halliards have always at sea, if the ship be under canvas, a topman stationed at each of them, who sees them laid down in the rack clear for running, and allows nothing to be put in the rack; men are stationed also at the halliards of light sails and studding sails, a quarter-gunner at maintack and bowline, and one at mainsheet and foretopmast-studdingsail tack and lower studdingsail out-haul; forecastlemen tend lower and foretopmast studdingsail halliards; topmen work their own light braces. A quartermaster is stationed at the lee maintopgallant brace in working ship. In sending up and down masts, topmen attend their own stays and backstays, going into other tops to light through nips, let go or put on seizings. In reefing captains of tops take the earrings, in furling they stow the bunt; when a captain of a top is aloft, he answers a hail from the deck, if he is not aloft the topkeeper answers. Forecastlemen attend foresheet and work and overhaul foretacks and sheets; a foretopman in forechains and a maintopman in mainchains assist in lighting along and overhauling tacks and sheets. Quarter-gunners reeve main bowline. Captains of the different parts of the ship select sweepers in turn from the ordinary seamen and landsmen, one for each part of the ship for the upper decks, and one from the berth deck cooks for each side of that deck; in ships having a main deck, the port watch supplies sweepers in port for that deck, but at sea they are taken from the second part of the watch that is on deck, the first part supplying them to the spardeck. Sweepers scrub spitboxes while the decks are being cleaned, and clean them out every time the deck is swept down, taking them to the head for the purpose; they always sweep down the ladders leading to the deck above whenever they sweep the deck; after sweeping they do not push the dirt out the scuppers to blow back about the ship, but take it up into a bucket and carry it to the head; main or spardeck sweepers are called to sweep down by the pipe of the boatswain's mates, who, with the captains of the parts of the ship to which they belong, are responsible that they perform their duty properly. Spardeck sweepers keep windsails trimmed during the day.

Accommodation ladders and gangways are cleaned by the side-boys; marines clear the sentry-boards. When deck are holystoned, all ladders, gratings, combings are holystoned, and all wood-work that is kept bright; ladders are scrubbed with canvas and sand to cleanse them, and are never scraped except to remove stains of paint or tar.

MR. STANTON ON THE LATE VICTORIES.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—In this great hour of triumph my heart as well as yours is penetrated with gratitude to Almighty God, for his deliverance of the Nation. (Tremendous and prolonged cheering.) Our thanks are due to the PRESIDENT—(cheers)—to the Army and Navy—(cheers)—to the great commanders by sea and land—(cheers)—to the gallant officers and men who have perilled their lives upon the battle-field and drenched the soil with their blood. (Great cheers.) Henceforth our commiseration and our aid should be given to the wounded, the maimed and the suffering, who bear the marks of their great suffering in the mighty struggle! Let us humbly offer up our thanks to Divine Providence for His care over us, and beseech Him to guide and govern us in our duties hereafter; as He has carried us forward to victory, to teach us how to be humble in the midst of triumph; how to be just in the hour of victory, and to help us to secure the foundations of this republic, soaked as they have been in blood, so that it shall live forever and ever. (Enthusiastic cheers.) Let us also not forget the laboring millions in other lands, who in this struggle have given us their sympathies, their aid and their prayers; and let us bid them rejoice with us in our great triumph. Then, having done this, let us trust the future to Him who will guide us, as heretofore, according to His own good will. (Loud cheers.)

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

CAPTAIN Maillat, of Rebel piracy notoriety, is said to be imprisoned at Havana, at the suit of Geo. E. Tyler, owner of the *Shooting Star*, which vessel Maillat recently attempted to destroy. Mr. Tyler had the pleasure of seeing the ex-pirate safely encoined in a cell of the Moro.

The schooner *Spofford*, of New York, arrived at Philadelphia Tuesday afternoon. She had on board the crew of the schooner *St. Marys*, of St. Marys, Md., which was captured by a privateer (no date), off the mouth of the Patuxent River. The name of the privateer is not stated.

OFFICIAL information has been received that the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, have agreed to adopt as the provisional flag of the duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, the colors blue, white and red, disposed in horizontal stripes, bearing besides a yellow field near the flagstaff.

We find the following in the Washington telegrams to the dailies: "It is under consideration by the Secretary of the Navy to retire about one half of the vessels now in commission, and use the surplus seamen and landsmen employed on board for land service. This will add about twenty-five thousand to the effective land forces."

The steamship *John Adams* was towed, March 24, from Charleston where she has been lying for three years, used as a court ship to Port Royal. The last trial in her cabin was that of William H. Miller, sailor, and attracted great interest among the blue jackets from the fact that a chief point of the defence lay in the alleged illegality of the punishment—tripping up—inflicted when the offence was committed. The defence was conducted by means of money subscribed by them. The decision is not yet made public.

The latest accounts from the Rebel privateer *Shenandoah*, locate her at Melbourne, Australia. Several lady prisoners were on board occupying the best cabin. Captain Wandell said they were free to go where they pleased. He formally requested leave of the authorities to land his prisoners and take in coal and repair machinery. He promised to observe neutrality and get to sea again as quickly as possible. The *London Times* has an editorial on the arrival of the *Shenandoah* at Melbourne, and says that her commander does not appear to have asked any indulgences which can properly be refused him, and the Governor has but one course open—that of strict adherence to the spirit of the instructions from the British Cabinet. It is possible the instructions to English colonial governors will take a decided change when the news of our recent successes is received abroad.

The *Stonevill* is a fertile source of sensational accounts in the dailies. The *Stonevill*, which is a rather formidable vessel, having a spur twenty feet in length and being furnished with two stationary turrets, one carrying a three hundred pound gun and the other two two hundred pounders, arrived at Ferrol on the 4th of last February, where she still remained on the 12th of March. During that time she had been receiving repairs, and it was thought that men and munitions had been secretly placed on board of her. A small and very swift steamer, called the *Louisa Fanny*, supposed to be the tender of the *Stonevill*, had visited Ferrol harbor, communicated with her, and then sailed away. Rumors were rife at Corunna that another iron-clad Rebel vessel was out, and the *Niagara* and *Sacramento* are reported to have sailed in search of her. The story is doubtful.

A neat little sheet is published on board the Monitor *Milwaukee*, Gulf squadron, off Mobile. It is appropriately named *The Monitor* and is filled with readable squibs and advertisements. The first number contained the following piece of intelligence: On the morning of the 9th inst. the U. S. S. *Pink* of the upper fleet, shortly after coming to anchor picked up a torpedo. It was discovered from the deck and a boat dispatched to bring it alongside; as it was forwarded immediately to headquarters we were unable to obtain a correct description of it, but ascertained that the case was made of tin, of cylindrical form, some four feet in length, having an air-tight compartment at each end, the centre forming the magazine which contained about sixty pounds of powder, and having a very ingenious apparatus for exploding it. From its appearance it was supposed to have broken adrift from one of the many channels approaching the city.

CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS.

It is impossible to obtain a complete or an accurate list of officers killed and wounded during the late conflict in Virginia; such names as we are able to collect we give below as they come to us:—

KILLED.

Bvt Brig-Gen Winthrop
Colonel G M Gowan, 48th Pa
Major Doran, 24th N Y
Major Hart, 1st N J cav
Major McGee, 19th Pa
Major C J Mills, Gen. Humphrey's Staff

Captain Andrew Cunningham, 114th Pa
Lieutenant McGee, 6th Cav
Lieut E Marion, 116th Pa
Lieut Hart, 16th Mass
Lieut Vaughn, 16th Mass
Lieut S Patterson, 7th Mich
Lieut S Everhart, 44th Pa

WOUNDED.

Bvt Maj-Gen Grant, commanding Ver-
mont brigade in Gen Getty's div
Bvt Maj-Gen Potter, 2d div, 9th corps,
seriously
Bvt Brig-Gen Chamberlain, 2d brig,
1st div, 5th corps, side
Brig-Gen Devens, com'ding Mary-
land brig, 2d corps, slightly
Bvt Brig-Gen H G Sickles, left arm
Col. Frink, 39th N Y
Col W C Newberry, leg
Col Sergeant, 21st N Y
Col Bradley Winslow, 186th N Y, side
Lieut-Col Morrow, 6th Pa, severely
Lieut-Col Seavey, abdomen
Lieut-Col Nichols 1st Mich sharpshoot-
ers, seriously
Lieut-Col Trimble 39th Mass, lost leg
Lieut-Col Avery, 6th Ohio, thigh
Lieut-Col E L Geichill, 31st Me, shoul-
der
Maj Chadbourne, 1st Me, com'dg 2d
N Y Rifles, shoulder
Maj Clifton K Prentiss, 6th Maryland
Maj Geo A Ballen, 31st Me, groin
Maj F E Peckham, A A G 2d div, 9th
corps, head
Capt Lathrop, 185th N Y, foot
Capt Newton, 3d N J cav
Capt Thompson, Gen. Custer's staff,
hip
Capt H-alop Smith, staff
Capt Pating, of Fitzhugh's staff, flesh
wound, leg
Capt Reinhardt, 148th Pa
Capt Leidesdorff, 136th N Y
Capt Eddy, 116th Pa, head, mortally
Capt Gallagher, 16th Pa, badly
Capt Fulmer, 16th Pa, badly
Capt Pratt, 16th N Y, arm
Capt Halsted, A A G, 5th corps
Capt Richard Watts, Gen Hartman's
staff, head
Capt S O Howard, 185th N Y, leg
Capt S Wiesel, 185th Pa, head
Capt S Rickley, 19th Pa, head
Capt R Shaw, 50th Pa, abdomen
Capt J F Wilson, 140th Pa, severely
Capt J S Doland, 1st Me S S
Capt W S Greenough, 8th N H
Capt R M Johnson, 108th N Y
Capt Cornelius Ruffeytan, 20th N Y
Capt A A Kelley, 88th Wisconsin

Capt Chas L Ballard, 38th Wis
Capt Nathan F Marsh 41 Pa, severely
Lieut D W Johnson, 1st N Y Art
Lieut Skeele, 37th Wis, slightly
Lieut Jas Meynahan, 2d Mich, slightly
Lieut J Herren, 185th N Y, arm
Lieut W Miller, 185th Pa, side
Lieut Leonard Briggs, 189th N Y, leg
Lieut Geo Curtis, 1 Mich, leg
Lieut James Strong, 155th Pa, chest
and back
Lieut J J Reeder, Alcorn's Legion,
groin, severe
Lieut C J Rector, 185th N Y, thigh
Lieut E F Borden, 185th N Y, shoulder
Lieut W F Martin, 1st Me, foot
Lieut Jos Walker, 28th Me, face
Lieut James Strong, 155th Pa, chest
Lieut Leonard Briggs, 189th N Y, right
leg
Lieut Sam Crandle, 21 N Y art, leg
Lieut H O Chaffin, 17th Vt, leg
Lieut S G H Musgrave, 19th N Y
Lieut Edward Rose, 56th Mass, breast
Lieut J E Henry, 17th Vt, side
Lieut Joseph W Mason, 39 N J, breast
Lieut Henry H Hewitt, 1st Mich S S
Lieut W Kennedy, 109th N Y
Lieut Henry Barrett, 8th Mich
Lieut J W Mayhew, 56th Mass, thigh
Lieut Thos M Sullivan, 45th Pa, thorax
Lieut Wm Auman, 48th Pa, mouth
Lieut A Bolles, 7th R I, mouth
Lieut Simon C Strickland, 38th Wis
Lieut Win, 37th Wis
Lieut T D Soules, 1st Maine S S
Lieut C S Wood, 38th Wis
Lieut Joramman, 3d N J cav
Lieut Chamberlain, Provost-Marshal
Fitzhugh's staff
Lieut Hopper, 128th N Y
Lieut Pascoe, 126 N Y
Lieut Stratton, 116th Pa, severely
Lieut Triffers, 116th Pa
Lieut Walters, General Chamberlain's
staff
Lieut Washburne, 10 N Y, head, slight
Lieut Tison, 4th Pa cav
Lieut John Mitchell, 4th N Y
Lieut F Borden, 185th N Y, thigh
Lieut H G Rosebaugh, 155th N Y,
shoulder

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

THE BAYONET.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The majority of military historians, particularly French military writers, assign the invention or introduction of the bayonet to about the year 1641. VON HARDEGG, however, carries its use back to the first quarter of the seventeenth century, 250 years ago (*Kriegs geschichte* 11, 118). If the chronological tables of the same critic are clear, the surprise of Tullingen, 1643, is the first great battle of that period to which we must assign the actual participation of the bayonet as an element of success. SAINTE GERMAIN, in the French "*Dictionnaire de la Conversation*," Article Bayonnette, concedes to M. DE PUYSEUR, commanding in Flanders, in 1642, the honor of the conception of a dagger-bayonet with a blade 13 to 15 inches long, with a wooden handle of about the same length which was inserted in the muzzle of the musket. In a pamphlet entitled "*Combats a la Baionnette*," "theory adopted in 1859 by the Army of Italy" the writer claims this weapon as the special arm of the French, to which they owe their victories. Maida, 4th July, 1806, alone ought to have taken this conceit out of the Gallic soldiery, had not their best troops experienced the same consequences as the famous "impetuous" and "terrible" demi-brigades at the hands of the more solidly energetic, and, for that reason, irresistible English. The little work referred to (worthy of translation and consideration) says the Baionnette, Baionette or Bayonette, derives its name from the town of Bayonne (pages 8-13—particularly 8-9), where it was invented, it is said, in 1641. According to local tradition, the first use or invention can be traced to a little hamlet, near Bayonne, of an arm, which has sensibly modified the system of the military art in Europe. These are the circumstances.

Certain Basque peasants and Spanish smugglers became engaged in a desperate combat. The Basques having exhausted their ammunition, and being unable to reply to the fire of their enemies, conceived the idea of fastening their long knives to the ends of their musket barrels, and, thus armed, routed their adversaries. This is all very well, but the fact is, the bayonet, like all other military weapons, was the result of ameliorations, gradual but marked, originating with practical minds in the course of two centuries of almost continual war. It was neither the result of accident nor the conception of genius. The discovery of firearms reduced the number of pikemen by the introduction of musketeers. To restore the equilibrium of defence against offence, particularly against cavalry, a sort of weapon was given to the fusiliers, which was carried as in a sheath, contrived in the rest of the musket and inserted in the barrel. (See Penny Cyclopædia, 1, Article, Armour, 373-4.) This was variously styled the Sweeney's Feather or Hog's Bristle, afterwards Swan's Feather, and was a Swedish invention like most other military innovations which have stood the test of time. It was a long, thin rapier blade, fixed into a handle, at first carried in a scabbard of its own, afterwards in the hollow of the musket-rest arranged for that purpose.

In the war of WILLIAM III., the first mention (neither year of engagement given) is made of the socket-bayonet. The Twenty-fifth English Foot were not only astonished, but staggered by the fire of a French infantry regiment who halted in mid-charge, fired a volley, and then rushed in upon them with the bayonet.

The day, however, of the bayonet is past and gone. The shock which will decide future battles, will be given by the weight and continuity of fire, especially the terrible searching, scathing, overwhelming fire of repeating small arms. Well might tactician BULOW declare, about 1800, that the American Revolutionary War was extraordinarily remarkable and important as the beginning of a new military record. No great battles, only small engagements, only a war of light troops, the type of all future wars. Thenceforward, he added, battles would be decided by the weight and frequency of infantry fire, whose development in this war bids fair to rob bayonet and sabre, bare steel, not only of its charms but its power and execution.

ANCHOR.

THE FIRST ALABAMA CAVALRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Perhaps you, like a great many other people in the North, do not know of the existence of such an organization as the First Regiment of Alabama Cavalry. Permit me to state that the regiment was organized in the early part of the year 1862, by Major-General G. M. DODGE, at Corinth, Miss. The command is composed exclusively of *Loyal Alabamians*, and as an organization, has received the merited encomiums of all officers with whom it has served. Colonel GEORGE E. SPENCER, the commander, after having led the regiment through all the different campaigns in West Tennessee and Mississippi, finishing with the great cavalry expedition which was made by General WM. SMYTH into the heart of Mississippi—succeeded in having the regiment ordered to Nashville, where it arrived just in time to enter upon the grand campaign against Atlanta, in which it took a prominent part. When SHERMAN started on the expedition which brought us to Savannah, the First Alabama Cavalry was assigned to the position of leading the advance of the Seventeenth corps, which duty it performed with marked success.

While the Army was recuperating in Savannah, Colonel SPENCER made application to be allowed to take his regiment back to Huntsville, Alabama, to recruit. General SHERMAN returned the application, with the following endorsement: "Not granted. The First Alabama Cavalry is assigned to General KILPATRICK's Cavalry corps, and General K. will give Colonel SPENCER a brigade at once."

It was Colonel SPENCER's brigade—the Third Cavalry brigade, KILPATRICK's corps—that fought and dispersed the Rebel Alabama Cavalry brigade, under BUTLER, near Aiken, S. C. It was the First Alabama Cavalry that saved the day and won the victory over HAMPTON in the attack near Fay-

etteville. It was the Third brigade that—roused from their slumbers at midnight—clad in the costume of the Greek slave—saved General KILPATRICK, his staff, General ADKINS, and others who would, no doubt, have been captured, had it not been for the stubborn resistance of this brigade.

No official report has, as yet, been received, but it has been ascertained that Major CRAMER and Major SANFORD TRAMEL, of the First Alabama, are prisoners, the former severely wounded.

General KILPATRICK, as I have just learned from one of his staff officers, speaks very highly of the regiment, the brigade, and of Colonel SPENCER. I did not propose to give you a history of the regiment, but only to inform you that such an organization existed. The brigade consists of the Fifth Ohio cavalry, Fifth Kentucky cavalry, and the First Alabama cavalry. ONE OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., March 26, 1865.

THE ARMY AND ITS TRAINING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Among the propositions of one of your correspondents who signs himself "Regular Army," two are most remarkable, and deserve especial attention. I wish to present a few remarks upon them.

First. "Regular Army" proposes to do away with brevetting. In this I heartily concur with him. Brevets are opposed to sound discipline, and are rejected in all well-organized armies, where it is admitted in principle, first, that nobody should hold more than one grade in the Army, and that the rank should be proportionate to the grade; and second, that no honorary grade or title should be given, except to retired officers.

Second. "Regular Army" proposes to reserve a certain proportion of the lieutenantcies for promotions from the rank and file. Here I differ but little from your correspondent. As a principle, a part of the officers ought to come from the ranks, after having passed through all the trials and experiences of a private's and sergeant's life; and a corps of officers composed exclusively of men taken from a school or a determined class of society, will be very inferior to a body of officers uniting the two elements. Accordingly, I would propose that one-third of the vacancies of the lower grade, in the infantry and cavalry service, and two-thirds in the other services, should be filled by appointments from the Military Academy. The balance of the appointments to the grade of second lieutenants should be reserved for the sergeants having at least three years of service, and having been found qualified by a board of examiners, provided that, if there be not candidates enough to fill all the vacancies, the balance may be filled by West Point graduates.

The standard qualifications should be determined by law. They should not be too high as to scientific attainments. The board should be selected every year by lot, from among general officers; and they should determine the rank of the approved candidates. The account of the number of vacancies to be reserved for the sergeants should be made every year and published, and every appointment should be accompanied by a specification of the reasons therefor. This system would secure a proportion of practical and scientific men in every arm of the service; and it would do justice to a most useful class of our Army, and promote a healthy emulation among them.

One word more. It seems to me very improper that all the cadets at West Point should pursue the same course of study, without regard to their future duties. Cadets who afterwards enter the infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers, all engage in the same course of study, as if they were all to enter the same arm, and that is the last. Every one knows that an infantry or cavalry officer has duties totally different from those of an artillery or engineer officer. The first needs less mathematics, chemistry and engineering, but must be more learned in tactics, strategy and military history and art.

REGULAR GRADUATE.

LETTER FROM MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1865.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer:

It is stated in the *Intelligencer* of this morning, in regard to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, that, "according to their usual custom, they sent to the War Department, some weeks ago, a summons for General ROSECRANS, whose testimony was needed for the investigation into his campaigns ordered by Congress. No response having been received, inquiries were made by one of the committee, who was finally informed by General HALLECK that he had declined to forward the summons."

This statement, as far as concerns myself, is entirely without foundation. No application or summons in regard to General ROSECRANS has ever been received by me; nor have I ever passed a word with any member of the committee on the subject of General ROSECRANS' testimony. Moreover, I have never received, and consequently have never "declined to forward," a summons for any person to testify before the committee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

EXPLANATION FROM GENERAL MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 31, 1865.

To the Editor of the Herald:

I FIND in your journal of the 30th what purports to be a congratulatory address of Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT to the Army, which requires notice and explanation on my part.

This address is in reality an order which I had prepared to be issued to the Army of the Potomac under my command. After it was printed, but before it was issued, I became satisfied, from the representations of Major-General PARKER, that injustice was done to the Third brigade, First division, Ninth corps, in the censure contained in the first paragraph. It being too late to correct the order, we being on the eve of a movement, I directed its suppression, and every effort was made to prevent copies getting into the

hands of correspondents of the press, all of whom with the Army were notified of the suppression.

I now find the order not only published, but a fraud perpetrated in dating it from the Headquarters Armies of the United States, and signing it with the name of Lieutenant-General GRANT—a fraud which, for the reputation of your journal, I would suggest your investigating, and punishing the guilty parties if detected. As an act of justice to all concerned, I beg you will publish this communication.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE G. MEADE,

Major-General U. S. A., Commanding Army of Potomac.

* The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, in publishing the order alluded to above, did not fall into the error of attributing it to General GRANT, or of dating it at the Headquarters of the Armies of the United States; but it regrets that it was unaware of the author's desire to secure the suppression of the order, which came to the JOURNAL in the regular course.

THE FIRST ENTRANCE INTO COLUMBIA.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION,
SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 17, 1865.

Brigadier-General WM. W. BELKNAP, Commanding Third Brigade:

SIR:—Allow me to congratulate you, and through you, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. KENNEDY, Thirtieth Iowa Veteran Volunteers, and the men under his command, for first entering the city of Columbia, on the morning of Friday, February 17, and being the first to plant his colors on the Capitol of South Carolina. While the Army was laying Pontoon bridges across the Saluda and Broad Rivers, three miles above the city, Lieutenant-Colonel KENNEDY, under your direction, fitted up an old worn-out flat boat, capable of carrying about twenty men, and, accompanied by Lieutenants H. C. McARTHUR and WM. H. GOODSELL, of your staff, crossed the river in front of the city, and boldly advanced through its streets, sending back the boat, with another procured on the opposite shore, for more troops, and on their arrival, with seventy-five men in all, drove a portion of WHEELER's cavalry, from the town, and at eleven and a half o'clock A. M., planted his two stands of colors, one upon the old, and the other upon the new capitol.

The swift current of the Congaree River and its rocky channel, rendered his crossing both difficult and dangerous, and the presence of the enemy, but in what force unknown, rendered the undertaking still more hazardous. Lieutenant-Colonel KENNEDY, and his regiment, are entitled to great credit for its successful accomplishment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) GILES A. SMITH,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.

DR. JOHN S. WILEY, a gentleman who was well and very favorably known in the Navy, at the time of his death bequeathed the munificent sum of twenty thousand dollars to charitable institutions, of which amount, one-quarter was given to the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, one-quarter to a hospital in the same city, and one-half to St. Luke's Hospital in New York; the latter bequest to be used for the benefit of officers of the Navy. The following is the action of the managers of the Hospital with reference to the legacy:—

Whereas, The late Dr. JOHN S. WILEY, of Brooklyn, Surgeon in the United States Navy, by his last will and testament, dated June, 1852, directed ten thousand dollars to be paid over to St. Luke's Hospital, in the city of New York, to be applied by the managers thereof for the use of said hospital in founding and endowing of alcoves or wards therein, under the direction of, and in such manner as, ROBERT B. MINTURN, STEPHEN CAMBERLING, WM. C. BAYARD, ALFRED PELL, THEODORE SEDGWICK, and FRANCIS S. DU PONT, United States Navy, or the survivors of them shall direct and appoint.

ROBERT B. MINTURN, mentioned above, being absent in Europe, and THEODORE SEDGWICK having deceased, the other persons mentioned in said will and testament met at the house of ALFRED PELL on the 28th of March, 1865, and the letter of THOS. W. OGDEN, Secretary of St. Luke's Hospital, of the 1st of February, 1865, was read to them mentioning the receipt of the ten thousand dollars, and enclosing a resolution adopted by the managers of the said hospital, in which it was directed that the chief ward in the eastern wing of the hospital about to be erected be designated and known as the Wiley Ward.

The persons above mentioned agreed in approving the said resolution and in recommending that in addition a marble tablet be placed on the walls of the Wiley Ward bearing this inscription:—

THE WILEY WARD.

JOHN S. WILEY, M. D.,

Bequeathed to St. Luke's Hospital ten thousand dollars in the hope that his brother officers might share the benefits of this institution.

(Signed)

WILLIAM C. BAYARD,
ALFRED PELL,
S. CAMBERLING,
F. S. DU PONT by letter.

March 25, 1865.

The wooden offices adjoining the headquarters of Major-General AUGUR, on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, and occupied by the Commissary of Musters and the Provost Marshal of the Department of Washington, were consumed by fire on the evening of the 1st, together with some of the furniture and papers. Fortunately the most valuable of the books were saved. The roof of the building occupied as headquarters of the department also caught fire, but received very little damage. The alarm was at once communicated to all portions of the city by the efficiency of the fire alarm telegraph, and had water been easily obtained the fire would have caused but little damage to property. As it is, it will not probably exceed five to ten thousand dollars. General AUGUR's headquarters have been removed to Fourteenth street, between G and H streets. The damages to the building can be repaired in about a week.

COMMODORE Charles H. Bell, at present commanding the Pacific squadron, has been ordered to the command of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., in place of Rear-Admiral PAULDING, the order to take effect on the 1st of May.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Comstock was at Mobile Bay March 19th, with dispatches from General Grant.

FIRST Lieutenant Adolph Luning, Tenth U. S. Infantry, is stationed at Washington, D. C., on general recruiting service for the Regular Army.

CAPTAIN Charles O. Wood, Ninth U. S. Infantry, has been granted leave of absence with a view to accept a field officers position of California volunteers.

By order of the President the Fourteenth and Twentieth army corps are to constitute the Army of Georgia, and will be commanded by Major-General Howard.

MAJOR Franklin, of Major-General Wright's staff, has received his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, and the appointment of Inspector-General of the Sixth corps.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Thomas S. Trumbull, First regiment Connecticut artillery, who has been lying ill in Washington for nearly five weeks, died on Thursday evening, March 30.

BREVET Major C. E. Walbridge, Quartermaster at Bermuda Hundred, has been ordered to report to Major-General Terry, to be assigned to duty by Brigadier-General George S. Dodge.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel H. H. Walpole has been appointed to the command of the One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment New York Volunteers, in place of Colonel Dwight, killed in action.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel J. H. Bell, Twelfth regiment Veteran Reserve corps, and Assistant Surgeon S. J. Radcliffe, have been ordered to examine the enlisted men in the United States General Hospitals, Annapolis, Md., for admission into the Invalid corps.

The following named officers of the Regular Army have been retired by the board in session at Wilmington, Del., on account of wounds received in the line of duty: Captain George McGown, Seventh U. S. Infantry; Captain James S. Hall, Signal corps; Second Lieutenant Luke Clark, Second U. S. Infantry.

COLONEL F. D. Callender, Major of Ordnance, U. S. Army, is announced as Chief of Ordnance for the Military Division of the Missouri. Colonel Callender will, in addition to his duties at Division Headquarters, continue to perform the duties of Chief Ordnance officer of the Department of the Missouri until further orders.

FIRST Lieutenant Thomas Boyd, Co. F, Eighteenth New York cavalry; Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Fell, Twenty-first Pennsylvania cavalry; First Lieutenant Joseph C. Broadfoot, Eighth Maryland Volunteers; Captain John Reid, Eighth Ohio Volunteers, and Captain William McNally, Seventy-seventh New York State National Guards, have been cashiered. Captain A. H. Rush, Sixteenth Pennsylvania cavalry; First Lieutenant Hugh Dinna, Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, and Second Lieutenant William S. Douglass, Two Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, have been dismissed the service.

The following named gentlemen are announced as on the staff of Major-General Canby, commanding the military division of West Mississippi. In the field:—Major-General P. J. Osterhaus, Chief of Staff; Brigadier-General George L. Andrews, Provost-Marshal-General; Brigadier-General James Totten, Chief of Ordnance and Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Christensen, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Wilson, Assistant Inspector-General; Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster; Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Hinesdill, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Surgeon E. H. Abadie, Chief Medical Officer; Major De Witt Clinton, Judge-Advocate; Major H. R. Putnam, Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Major John F. S. Gray, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain M. D. McAlester, Chief Engineer; Captain S. M. Eaton, Chief Signal Officer; Captain Alfred Fredberg, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain James G. Patton, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Captain Samuel E. Rundell, Acting Staff Quartermaster; Captain George S. Melville, Aide-de-Camp; Captain C. T. Barrett, Aide-de-Camp; Captain M. K. Cook, Aide-de-Camp; Assistant-Surgeon W. E. Waters, Staff Surgeon; First Lieutenant George W. Lyon, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; First Lieutenant Henry Ayres, Adjutant, Signal Corps; Second Lieutenant John E. Norcross, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. At New Orleans:—Colonel C. C. Dwight, Agent of Exchange of Prisoners; Colonel Sheldon Sturgeon, Chief Mustering Officer; Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Wood, Provost-Marshal-General; Captain C. H. Dyer, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain W. G. Fuller, Superintendent Military Telegraphs; Second Lieutenant George L. Wilbur, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 2—11 P. M.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX, New York: The following telegrams from the President report the condition of affairs at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., April 2—2 P. M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War: At 10:45 A. M., General Grant telegraphed as follows: "Everything has been carried from the left of the Ninth corps. The Sixth corps alone captured more than 3,000 prisoners. The Second and Twenty-fourth corps captured forts, guns, and prisoners from the enemy, but I cannot tell the numbers."

"We are now closing around the works of the line immediately enveloping Petersburg. All looks remarkably well. I have not yet heard from Sheridan. His headquarters have been moved up to Banks' House, near the Boydton Road, about three miles southwest of Petersburg."

A. LINCOLN.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CITY POINT, VA., April 2—8:30 P. M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War: At 4:30 P. M. to-day, General Grant telegraphed as follows:

"We are now up, and have a continuous line of troops, and in a few hours will be entrenched from the Appomattox below Petersburg to the river above. The whole captures since the Army started out will not amount to less than 12,000 men, and probably fifty pieces of artillery. I do not know the number of men and guns accurately, however."

"A portion of Foster's division, Twenty-fourth corps, made a most gallant charge this afternoon and captured a very important fort from the enemy, with its entire garrison."

"All seems well with us, and everything is quiet just now."

A. LINCOLN.

PREVIOUS OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

Major-General DIX:

The following telegram in relation to the military operations now going on at the front was received this morning. Nothing later has reached this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., March 31, 1865—8:30 P. M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

At 12:30 P. M. to-day, General Grant telegraphed me as follows: "There has been much hard fighting this morning. The enemy drove our left from near Dabney's House back well toward the Boydton Plank-road. We are now about to take the offensive at that point, and I hope will more than recover the lost ground."

Later he telegraphed again, as follows:

"Our troops, after being driven back to the Boydton Plank-road, turned and drove the enemy in turn, and took the White Oak Road, which we now have. This gives us the ground occupied by the enemy this morning. I will send you a Rebel flag captured by our troops in driving the enemy back. There have been four flags captured to-day."

Judging by the two points from which General Grant telegraphs, I infer that he moved his headquarters about one mile since he sent the first of the two dispatches.

A. LINCOLN.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

April 1—11 o'clock P. M.

To Major-General DIX: The following dispatch from the President, received to-night, shows that the desperate struggle between our forces and the enemy continues undecided, although the advantage appears to be on our side:

CITY POINT, Saturday, April 1, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

"Dispatches just received showing that Sheridan, aided by Warren, had, at 2 P. M., pushed the enemy back so as to retake the Five Forks and bring his own headquarters up to Fort Boissieu."

"The Five Forks were barricaded by the enemy, and carried by Diven's division of cavalry."

"This part of the enemy seem to be now trying to work along the White Oak Road, to join the main force in front of Grant, while Sheridan and Warren are pressing them as closely as possible."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THIRD DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 2—6 A. M.

Major-General DIX:

A dispatch just received from General Grant's Adjutant General at City Point announces the triumphant success of our arms after three days' hard fighting, during which the forces on both sides exhibited unsurpassed valor.

CITY POINT, VA., April 2—8:30 A. M.

"A dispatch from General Grant states that General Sheridan, commanding cavalry and infantry, has carried everything before him. He captured three brigades of infantry, a wagon train, and several batteries of artillery. The prisoners captured will amount to several thousand."

"T. S. BOWERS."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, April 2—12:30 P. M.

Major-General DIX: The President, in the subjoined telegram, gives the latest news from the front:

CITY POINT, April 2—11 A. M.

To E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War: Dispatches are frequently coming in. All is going on finely. Generals Parke, Wright, and Ord's lines are extending from the Appomattox to Hatcher's Run. They have all broken through the enemy's entrenched lines, taking some forts, guns, and prisoners.

Sheridan, with his own cavalry, the Fifth corps, and part of the Second, is coming in from the west on the enemy's flank, and Wright is already tearing up the Southside Railroad."

A. LINCOLN.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 2—11 A. M.

The following telegram from the President, dated at 8:30 o'clock this morning, gives the latest intelligence from the front, where a furious battle was raging, with continued success to the Union arms.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., April 2—8:30 A. M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War: Last night, General Grant telegraphed that General Sheridan, with his cavalry and the Fifth corps, had captured three brigades of infantry, a train of wagons, and several batteries, the prisoners amounting to several thousand.

This morning, General Grant, having ordered an attack along the whole line, telegraphs as follows: "Both Wright and Parke are through the enemy's lines. The battle now rages furiously. General Sheridan, with his cavalry, the Fifth corps, and Miles's division of the Second corps, which was sent to him this morning, is now sweeping down from the west."

All now looks highly favorable. General Ord is engaged, but I have not yet heard the result in his front."

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 3—10 A. M.

The following telegram from the President, announcing the evacuation of Petersburg, and probably of Richmond, has just been received by this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., April 3—8:30 A. M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War: This morning, Lieutenant-General Grant reports Petersburg evacuated, and he is confident that Richmond also is.

He is pushing forward to cut off, if possible, the retreating Rebel army."

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 3—10 A. M.

Major-General DIX, New York: It appears from a dispatch of General Weitzel, just received by this Department, that our forces under his command are in Richmond, having taken it at fifteen minutes past eight this morning.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 3—12 M.

The following official confirmation of the capture of Richmond, and the announcement that the city is on fire, has been received.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, April 3—11 A. M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War: General Weitzel telegraphs as follows: We took Richmond at a quarter past eight this morning. I captured many guns.

The enemy left in great haste. The city was on fire in one place. Am making every effort to put it out. The people received us with enthusiastic expressions of joy.

General Grant started early this morning with the Army towards the Danville Road, to cut off Lee's retreating army, if possible.

President Lincoln has gone to the front.

T. S. BOWERS, Acting Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4—11 A. M.

Major-General DIX: The following particulars, dated at City Point, April 4, 8 A. M., give the latest information received from Richmond.

General Weitzel telegraphs from Richmond that of railroad stock he found there 23 locomotives, 44 passenger and baggage cars, and 106 freight cars.

At 3:30 this morning, General Grant, from Sutherland Station, ten miles from Petersburg, towards Burkeville, telegraphs as follows: "General Sheridan picked up 1,200 prisoners to-day, and from three to five hundred more have been gathered by our troops. The majority of the arms that were left in the hands of Lee's army are now scattered between Richmond and where his troops now are."

"The country is also full of stragglers. The line of retreat is marked with artillery, ammunition, burned or charred wagons, caissons, ambulances, etc."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 5—8 P. M.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX, New York: The following telegram gives all the details received by this Department in relation to the military operations at Richmond, not heretofore published.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

ARKEN'S LANDING, VA., April 5—11:30 A. M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War: Little is known at City Point. There are but few officers left, and these are overwhelmed with work. Lee telegraphed Davis at 3 P. M., of Sunday, that he was driven back and must evacuate. This was announced in church. Davis had sold his furniture previously at auction, and was ready to leave. All the leading men got away that evening.

The Rebel iron-clads were exploded. The Virginia lies sunk in the James River, above the obstructions.

Evell set the city on fire. All the business portion of Main street to the river was destroyed. The bridges across the river were also destroyed.

Many of the families remain. Mrs. Lee remains. At Petersburg the public stores were burned, and a few houses caught fire, but not much damage was done to the city. The bridges there were also destroyed.

I will report fully from Richmond. I cannot get a clear idea of our loss. The only General killed is Winthrop. Porter is dangerously wounded in the groin.

Lieutenant-General Grant has commanded the Armies in person since the beginning of the operations.

C. A. DANA, Assistant-Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 5, 10 o'clock P. M.

To Major-General JOHN A. DIX: A telegram, just received by this Department from Richmond, states that General Weitzel captured in Richmond one thousand well-armed prisoners, and five thousand Rebel wounded found in the hospitals; five hundred pieces of artillery and five thousand stand of arms were captured.

The President went to Richmond yesterday, and returned to City Point to-day.

The Surgeon-General reports that Mr. Seward, who was thrown from his carriage this evening, is doing well. His arm was broken between the elbow and shoulder. His face was much bruised. The fracture has been reduced, and the case presents no alarming systems.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, } Wednesday, April 5—10:30 P. M.

To Major-General DIX: The following details respecting the capture of Richmond and its occupation by the Union forces have been telegraphed to this Department from that city.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

General Weitzel learned, at 3 o'clock in the morning of Monday, that Richmond was being evacuated, and at daylight moved forward, first taking care to give his men breakfast, in the expectation that they might have to fight. He met no opposition, and on entering the city was greeted with hearty welcome from the mass of the people. The Mayor went out to meet him and to surrender the city, but missed him on the road.

General Weitzel found much suffering and poverty among the population. The rich as well as the poor are destitute of food. He is about to issue supplies to all who take the oath. The inhabitants now number about 20,000, half of them of African descent.

It is not true that Jeff Davis sold his furniture before leaving. It is all in his house, where I am now writing. He left at 7 P. M. by the Danville Railroad. All the members of Congress escaped. Hunter has gone home. Carson Smith (?) went with the army. Judge Campbell remains here.

General Weitzel took here one thousand prisoners, besides the wounded. These number 5,000, in nine hospitals. He captured cannon to the number of at least five hundred pieces. Five thousand muskets have been found in one lot. Thirty locomotives and three hundred cars are found here. The Petersburg Railroad Bridge is totally destroyed; that of the Danville Road partially, so that connection with Petersburg is not easily made. All the Rebel vessels are destroyed except an unfinished ram, which has her machinery in her perfect. The Tredegar Works are unharmed, and the machinery was taken to-day under General Weitzel's orders. Libby Prison and Castle Thunder have also escaped the fire, and are filled with Rebel prisoners of war. Most of the editors have fled, especially John Mitchell. The *Whig* appeared yesterday as a Union paper, with the name of the former proprietor at the head. The theatre opens here to-night. General Weitzel describes the reception of the President yesterday as enthusiastic in the extreme.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 5—11 P. M.

To Major-General DIX: General Grant telegraphs to this Department from Nottoway Court-House as follows:

Last night General Sheridan was on the Danville Railroad south of Amelia Court-House, and sent word to General Meade, who was following with the Second and Sixth corps by what is known as the River Road, that if the troops could be got up in time, he had hopes of capturing or dispersing the whole of Lee's army. I am moving with the left wing, commanded by General Ord, by the Cox or direct Burkeville Road. We will be to-night at or near Burkeville. I have had no communication with Sheridan or Meade to-day, but hope to hear very soon that they have come up with and captured or broken up the balance of the Army of Northern Virginia. In every direction we hear of the men of that army going home, generally without arms. Sheridan reports Lee at Amelia Court-House to-day."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 4—11 P. M.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX: The following telegram from General Grant has just now reached this Department. What hour to day it left him does not appear, but probably in the afternoon:

No details of the casualties have been received, but they are expected here to-morrow.

The statement that official information had been received of General Custer's being killed, is not true. He was unharmed late this afternoon.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WILSON STATION, VA., Tuesday, April 4.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War: The Army is pushing forward in the hope of overtaking or dispersing the remainder of Lee's army. Sheridan, with his cavalry and the Fifth corps, is between this and the Appomattox, General Meade, with the Second and Sixth, following.

General Ord is following the line of the Southside Railroad. All of the enemy that retains anything like organization have gone north of the Appomattox, and are apparently heading for Lynchburg. Their losses have been very heavy. Houses through the country are nearly all used as hospitals for wounded men. In every direction I hear of Rebel soldiers pushing for home—some in large, some in small squads, and generally without arms.

The cavalry have pursued so closely that the enemy have been forced to destroy probably the greater part of the transportation, caissons and munitions of war. The number of prisoners captured yesterday will exceed 2,000.

From the 20th of March to the present time our loss in killed, wounded and captured will not probably reach 7,000, of whom from 1,500 to 2,000 were captured, and many but slightly wounded.

I shall continue the pursuit as long as there appears to be any use in it.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 6—12 o'clock M.

Major-General DIX: The following telegram announces the probable speedy destruction of Lee's army if our troops get up to support Sheridan who has headed off the enemy.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

JUNCTION SOUTHSIDE AND DANVILLE RAILROAD,

BURKEVILLE, VA., April 10—10 P. M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War: Lieutenant-General Grant received the following dispatch at 6:30 P. M., while on his way to this point, and at once proceeded to General Sheridan's headquarters. General Grant desired me to transmit the dispatch to you on the opening of the telegraph at this place, and he says that the Sixth corps without doubt reached General Sheridan's position within an hour or two after the dispatch was written. Two divisions of the Twenty-fourth corps will encamp here to-night, and one division of the Twenty-fifth Army corps at Black and White Station, Southside Railroad.

S. WILLIAMS, Brigadier-General.

JETTENVILLE, April 5—3 P. M.

To Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT: GENERAL:—I send you the enclosed letter, which will give you an idea of the condition of the enemy and their whereabouts. I sent General Davies' brigade this morning around on my left flank. He captured at FAMES' Cross five pieces of artillery, about two hundred wagons and eight or nine battle flags, and a number of prisoners. The Second Army corps is now coming up. I wish you were here yourself. I feel confident of capturing the Army of Northern Virginia if we exert ourselves. I see no escape for Lee. I will send all my cavalry out on our left flank, except McKenzie, who is now on the right.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

LETTER.

AMELIA COURT-HOUSE, April 5, 1865.

DEAR BRANNIA:—Our army is ruined, I fear. We are all safe as yet. Theodore left us sick. John Taylor is well; saw him yesterday. We are in line of battle this evening. General Robert Lee is in the field near us. My trust is still in the justice of our cause. General Hill is killed. I saw Murray a few moments since. Bernery Perry, he said, was taken prisoner, but may get out. I send this by a negro I see passing up the railroad to Michlenburgh. Love to all. Your devoted son,

W. B. TAYLOR, Colonel.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL.

THE Publisher of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has hitherto been unable to meet the large and unexpected demand for the first bound volume of the paper. To supply this demand it became necessary to stereotype the greater part of the numbers for 1863 and '64. This caused much vexatious delay in responding to orders for the bound volumes. Now, however, the work of stereotyping has been completed and a full supply of the first volume, handsomely bound in cloth, has been obtained. The price of this volume bound in cloth is \$7 50; in half morocco \$10. Gentlemen in the Army, who wish the volume sent to them by express, should enclose the amount of the express charges, which average about \$1 00, as these are required by the companies to be paid in advance.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAPTAIN.—When a company deployed as skirmishers is marching in retreat, and you desire to move by the flank toward a point that would be on the right flank when the company is forced to the front, you would of course command "by the left flank—march."

VETERINARY SURGEON.—Your position is not affected by any recent legislation.

SIXTH IOWA CAVALRY.—Whenever the term "Officer" is used in regulations, orders, or military laws, it is understood to mean commissioned officers only.

An enlisted man cannot prefer charges and specifications against an officer. The 36th article of war provides ample means of redress for enlisted men, as against wrong done them by officers.

FIFTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—Questions as to endorsement and address of official communications have been repeatedly answered in this journal. In reference to your particular inquiry, we answer that either way is correct.

VOLUNTEER.—Our articles of war make no distinction in terms between dismissal and cashiering. Wherever future disability to hold office is intended, such intention must be expressed in the sentence. In the British service a marked distinction exists between cashiering and dismissal as punishments, the former punishment being sometimes mitigated to dismissal. Our articles being taken almost bodily from the British military act and articles of war, it would seem proper to preserve this distinction. Dismissals, dishonorable dismissals, or dishonorable discharges, are equivalent in effect. A discharge is honorable, unless the contrary is declared to be the case.

U. S. C. T.—Candidates for examination before the Boards of Examiners at Washington for officers of colored troops and for officers of the veteran reserve corps, can, by referring to the advertisement of the United States Military School for Officers, learn of an excellent opportunity of preparing themselves for the examination. This school has the endorsement of the Secretary of War, of Generals Meade, Casey and others, and furnishes an excellent opportunity for those who wish to enter upon a course of study with a view to their becoming commissioned officers. Full particulars in regard to the school can be obtained by application to the Preceptor, Colonel John H. Taggart, 515 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

From and after this date the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be published by W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. This involves no change in the control, proprietorship or editorial conduct of the JOURNAL, inasmuch as Mr. F. P. CHURCH has been associated with the paper from the commencement as editor and proprietor. In addressing communications to the JOURNAL it will be necessary to write merely as heretofore, U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

New York, April 1, 1865.

The United States steam transport *General Sedgwick*, Captain Starkey from Wilmington, N. C., 20th ult., with refugees and troops, to United States Assistant Quartermaster, arriving at New York 2d, brought news of one of the most distressing occurrences known to our marine. The following is Captain Starkey's report: "On the 31st ult., at half past ten A. M., off Cape Hatteras, latitude 35 05, longitude 75 35, discovered a steamer on shore fire. Immediately bore down towards her, and found her to be the United States steam transport *General Lyon*, from Wilmington for Fortress Monroe, with troops and refugees, to the number of nearly six hundred. The weather at the time was very boisterous, the wind blowing a gale from the southwest. Went as near her as possible. Found it impossible to lower any boats. Picked up as many as we could from boats, spars, planks, &c. When we left her she was burned almost to a shell, and was fast drifting in among the breakers. There was a schooner near by, picking up persons, but could not tell how many she saved." The persons on board besides the officers and crew of the ship, consisted of over 200 officers and soldiers, about 100 refugees, women and children, and saddest of all, 157 escaped and paroled Union prisoners on their way home. The exact number saved is not known, but there must be 500 or over lost. The scene of the wreck is described as most heartrending. Many, including women and children, in their terror jumped into the water to escape a fiery death, only to be swallowed up by the waves, while others remained on board and were devoured by the flames.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1865.

THE publishers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL have the pleasure of announcing their intention to soon commence the publication of a series of military histories of the present Rebellion, of which the first two will be entitled, respectively, THE CAMPAIGNS OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT AND THE CAMPAIGNS OF MAJOR-GENERAL SHERMAN.

The reasons for this undertaking are briefly as follows:—During the progress of the War, a very great amount of material for such volumes has come into the JOURNAL Office from all quarters. Copies of official maps and plans not generally accessible, personal and explanatory letters from officers of all grades, and much similar information, have furnished unusual and extraordinary facilities for the works now proposed. Again, some part of such material has already been given to the readers of the JOURNAL, in its weekly description of events, its weekly editorial criticisms, and its department of Correspondence. It now only needs that these summaries and commentaries, prepared under the somewhat imperfect light of contradictory statements, should be so reviewed as to extract the false, and to clothe these narrations of contemporaneous events with the dignity and verity of history. Very much material never yet published will add to the value of the works.

The Campaigns of Generals GRANT and SHERMAN are selected, not only from their intrinsic importance, but particularly because the JOURNAL has followed them day by day, and mile by mile, since the fall of Vicksburg. From the fact that the Lieutenant-General's operations, as being the more comprehensive, will require longer time for elucidation, and that his reports, since his elevation to his present grade, have not yet been made public, we shall commence with the campaigns of SHERMAN. These will be described in the method already familiar to our readers in the weekly editorials and "Situation" of the JOURNAL, with such greater care and lucidity, as this more deliberate work will of course permit.

Having said so much, the readers of the JOURNAL will understand the entire character, tone and style of the volumes to be issued. The publishers would add, however, that the Campaigns of General SHERMAN will receive the supervision of Colonel S. M. BOWMAN, with regard not only to SHERMAN's personal traits, but also with regard to his opinions upon National questions involved in the War—some reference to which will be essential in the complete and thorough work we propose. Colonel BOWMAN's relations with General SHERMAN and his family will assure correctness in this portion of the volume.

We intend these volumes to be standard works, and they will be issued in a typographical style in keeping with this character. But further particulars of the design will be presented another week.

THE WATERLOO OF THE REBELLION.

RICHMOND is ours! Petersburg is ours! A full third of LEE's army has been killed, wounded, captured or dispersed! For the remainder SHERIDAN can "see no escape!" These are the pithy and pregnant sentences which tell the story of a week of tremendous battles and unparalleled triumph. To add that we have captured so many hundred cannon, so many thousand muskets, so many scores of forts and flags, only puts an anti-climax upon the three simple words—Richmond is ours.

History, viewing these events with a perspective which we cannot gain, will not regard the glorious victory at Richmond as due entirely to this or to that manœuvre of the war. Richmond has fallen with the Rebellion. When it was clear that the fortunes of the Confederacy were declining, then Richmond for the first time began to be in danger. A year ago, Richmond was essentially safe. But the conquest of Georgia, the destruction of HOOD at Nashville, the conquest of the Carolinas, the capture of all the Atlantic sea-board cities, the breaking of all the interior and of all the foreign lines of Confederate supply, settled the question that Richmond and Rebellion must together fall before another celebration of the National Anniversary. The field was at last clear. It was reserved for the gallant and ever-constant Army of the Potomac, after a series of campaigns absolutely unsurpassed in history, all things considered, to strike the final blow, and to take the prize well earned by four years of heroism and patriotic fidelity. It adds to the general joy that the final victory was not achieved by the costly sacrifices of our own troops which had been anticipated. 10,000 to 15,000 is the estimate put upon our losses, while, including prisoners, the enemy's can hardly fall short of 20,000.

In this hour of triumph, let the national gratitude be given in free measure to all the gallant defenders of the national honor, the national integrity, and the

national life. Our minds may well run through the long series of battle-fields which have marked the four years, remembering the earlier heroes of the war—of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and Corinth, of the Peninsular Campaign, of South Mountain and Antietam, of Vicksburg, Fredericksburgh, and Gettysburgh, of Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, and Chattanooga, of New Orleans and Mobile—as well as of the more recent memorable campaigns. Praise to the Army and Navy! Praise to the gallant heroes of the rank and file, the millions of intelligent patriots, citizen-soldiers, an Army unexampled in history! Praise to the commanders who, some by skill, some by energy, dash, or determination, and all by patriotism, have illustrated American annals! Praise to the famous and to the nameless dead who died for the country! Nor will the Nation be found destitute, let us trust, of profound gratitude to that Providence who giveth all victory.

THE FALL OF RICHMOND.

WEEKS certainly must elapse, probably months even, before the true theory of the tactical manœuvres which immediately led to the fall of Richmond are known in their full and complete details. Whether LEE was forced from his capital by GRANT's unexpected assumption of the offensive, or whether it was LEE who took the initiative, and, while secretly drawing off his forces, was detected by his watchful adversary, who thereupon dealt the blow which caused his irretrievable ruin, is still matter of some conjecture. In either case, the result is equally creditable to the prowess of the Union Armies, as the final stroke felled the Confederacy to the earth. The facts will all one day be known, and, meanwhile, some of them are quite susceptible of demonstration upon reflection. That the abandonment of Richmond was contemplated by the enemy, is evident from that famous announcement of JEFFERSON DAVIS (to whom even the profoundest courtesy would now shrink from applying the prefix "President") that, though Richmond were taken, the war could be prolonged in Virginia for years. That it was prepared for, was evident during the closing week of February, when non-combatants were ordered out of the city, and some public property was sent to Danville. That it was resolved upon, is evident from the well-attested facts (since hundreds of deserters for the last month have told the same story) that, of late, government property not directly required in carrying on the final defence of Richmond has been removed elsewhere. Indeed, the destruction of the Confederate lines of supply had reduced the Richmond question to the mathematical one of subsistence, while the area overrun by our troops had broken up the system of conscription which might have eked and wrung a few more thousand men out of the South to man the Petersburg defences. It has often been suggested that Petersburg, the satellite city of Richmond, would be evacuated, and the capital retained. But the fall of one was obviously the fall of the other. The ruin of either primary or satellite was the wreck of both. Petersburg LEE held tenaciously because it kept GRANT at full arm's length from Richmond, forcing the latter to an unnatural extension of his line over thirty miles and two navigable rivers. It also secured to Richmond two lines of railroad transportation. To take away Petersburg from LEE was to pinion or lop off the right arm of a boxer.

It is clear, then, that LEE's position was to have been evacuated of necessity. The fact of the great quantities of cannon and munitions of war left therein does not weaken this conclusion. His true plan was obviously to be ready for a start at any moment, but not to go without dealing a hard blow at us in the end. To leave an intact army like GRANT's on his trail would be destruction, especially considering the enormous disparity of our cavalry force and his own. To risk a battle in open field would be hardly less so, with our Army double the size of his. His only hope was to use once more that grand network of entrenchments, parapet behind parapet, from which he had so often repulsed us. And he knew GRANT's disposition too well not to be confident that, even though a flanking force should cut the Southside Railroad, and thus compel the evacuation of Petersburg, our main Army would be thrown directly across the earthworks encircling the city. To make this final assault cost us dearly, he would retain his guns to the last. His object in waiting for a battle before evacuating was to

make use of a stronger position than he could ever hope for again, in order to cripple our Army from pursuit and give him a breathing-time. Of course, he hoped to weaken us in greater proportion than he suffered himself. But here he made a fatal mistake. After a really gallant defence for four days, his line, attenuated beyond what he had expected, could no longer be held. His garrisons, diminished by fearful losses in the defence, were everywhere too thin; and, at length, on Saturday night and Sunday, our massed troops broke through here, there, and everywhere, from Five Forks to the Appomattox.

The attack of LEE on Fort Steadman may probably be regarded as the opening of the series of final manoeuvres. This assault, which at the time was justified by the inherent advantages it promised, as has been explained, is now explicable on other grounds, also. It was a valuable reconnaissance of the real strength of the works between him and our base. Had our troops been found too weak then, there was not only a chance of breaking through, but, in any event, it might lead GRANT to withdraw a portion of his forces from their very menacing massed position at Hatcher's Run. The withdrawal of these forces would, in consequence, bring a postponement of the threatened attack on the Southside Railroad; it would also give LEE a greater chance of slipping away from his position, if he should so choose. Whatever might be the result of the attack, it was probably designed at once to delay the plans of GRANT, and to serve as a cover for LEE's final dispositions for evacuation and for battle.

GRANT's own conversations and messages, freely published, have long shown that he expected the evacuation of Richmond. The astonishing march of SHERMAN up to Goldsboro', when he threatened Raleigh in front, and Danville and Weldon on either flank, and SHERIDAN's success with the James River Canal, precipitated the event. But GRANT seems to have waited for LEE to start, or to try to start. His Army has been massed a long time on the left, at no little risk of a penetration of the protracted line to City Point. It was generally thought the mud prevented a movement. But a fortnight of fine weather and hard roads removed that theory. Three circumstances will account for the delay. The first, the advantage to be gained by striking LEE while in the very act of moving from his works. The second, the importance of the coöperation of SHERIDAN's cavalry, who were on the way to him, and who seem to have broken the canal, not as a matter of necessity, but only by way of useful employment on their journey—to pay their way. Finally, GRANT would naturally wait for a coöperative movement. Of these, the presence of SHERIDAN was most essential. No movement was made, although the roads allowed, until SHERIDAN's horses were re-shod, and his troops equipped. That accomplished, the Army moved. Either, therefore, the simultaneous coöperation of SHERMAN was not required in the grand movement—for it took place before the latter could get back to Goldsboro'—or else the movement of LEE precipitated the advance. It was probably the policy of GRANT to retain LEE in Richmond as long as possible—that is, until the columns of THOMAS and STONEMAN in the West, and those of SHERMAN in the Southwest, should have environed the path of LEE's escape. Of course, he could not hope to make Richmond another Vicksburg, or to entrap LEE as he had entrapped the unfortunate PEMBERTON. But he would aim to so concentrate the various Armies under his control, as to make the great blow final and decisive. But whether LEE's haste to evacuate caused our advance, or whether the Lieutenant-General had in fact got all his Armies where he wanted them, one thing is clear—the move upon Richmond was a glorious success.

We need only add that the approaching week bids fair to rival even the week past in the magnitude of its results. Within ten days, the fate of JOHNSTON is likely to be decided, as LEE's has already been. The cheery tones of SHERIDAN's Jettersville dispatch are those of a man thoroughly in earnest, and who is only surprised that others are more sluggish than himself. The pursuit has been entrusted to good hands.

MR. LINCOLN is urged to take advantage of his presence in Richmond to follow up the victory of General GRANT with another general proclamation of amnesty to all repentant Rebels. It is well to be merciful,

but let us not be hasty. Our soldiers should have an opportunity to thoroughly finish their work before the civil power is brought in to interfere with them in any form. A firm, even-handed judicious military rule is the one at present best adapted to the sections from which the flag of Rebellion has been so recently driven. It is the rule, too, which is the most likely to educate into a new allegiance those whose loyalty is worth the most to us. Too hasty tenders of restored citizenship are most likely to secure the venal allegiance of those with whom patriotism and speculation are terms nearly synonymous. The fewer LAMARS and PRYORS we have under our flag for the present, the better it will be for our future safety.

LEST, in the moment of a victory wrung out by four hard years of toil and blood, our own estimate of its value may be prejudiced, let us take the deliberate judgment of the *Richmond Examiner*, made on the 27th of February, in the language following:—

The evacuation of Richmond would be the loss of all respect and authority towards the Confederate government, the disintegration of the army, and the abandonment of the scheme of an independent Southern Confederation. The war would, after that, speedily degenerate into an irregular contest, in which passion would have more to do than purpose; which would have no other object than the mere defence or present safety of those immediately persisting in it. The hope of establishing a confederacy and securing its recognition among nations would be gone forever. The common sense of the country, the instinct of every man and woman in the land, contradicts the idea that any possibility of an independent South would remain after its capital was abandoned, its government set adrift, and its army withdrawn into the solitudes of the interior.

The *Examiner* then proceeded with admirable logic to specify what the fall of Richmond would signify, employing such language as compelled us to pay it the poor tribute of preservation for future use, for the very use, indeed, to which we now put it:—

Each contestant in the war has made Richmond the central object of all its plans and all its exertions. It has become the symbol of the Confederacy. Its loss would be material ruin to the cause, and, in a moral point of view, absolutely destructive, crushing the heart and extinguishing the last hope of the country. Our armies would lose the incentive inspired by a great and worthy object of defence. Our military policy would be totally at sea; we should be without a hope or an object; without civil or military organization; without a treasury or a commissariat; without the means of keeping alive a wholesome and active public sentiment; without any of the appliances for supporting a cause depending upon a popular faith and enthusiasm; without the emblems or the semblance of nationality. The withdrawal of the army from Richmond into the interior would so narrow the area of conscription as greatly to reduce our military strength. As the army would dwindle in numbers, it would move more and more rapidly westward, and before reaching the banks of the Mississippi would have degenerated into a mere body guard for a few officials. From the hour of giving up the seat of government, our cause would sink into a mere Rebellion in the estimation of foreign Powers, who would cease to accord to us the rights of belligerents, while the enemy would be free to treat our officers and soldiers as traitors and criminals; so that every "Rebel" would fight thenceforward with a halter about his neck.

Such, then, is the full import of our capture of Richmond.

AFTER many struggles, many unsuccessful campaigns, the Army of the Potomac has been led into Richmond. McDOWELL, McCLELLAN, POPE, BURNSIDE, and HOOKER, all successively failed to do what fortune reserved for MEADE, under GRANT, to accomplish. What is still more singular and suggestive, not one single corps commander of the six who started with such confident hopes, eleven months ago, from Culpepper and from Yorktown, was destined to lead his troops to the enemy's capital. First, SEDGWICK, of the Sixth corps, fell in the bloody trenches of Spottsylvania. Then, GILLMORE of the Tenth, and then SMITH of the Eighteenth, successively "fell from grace" with BUTLER, and were removed from their commands. BUTLER himself was removed from the Army of the James, giving place to ORD. BIRNEY, who had succeeded GILLMORE with the Tenth, died of malaria, after a brief campaign, as corps commander. HANCOCK's brilliant career with the Second corps was terminated by the breaking out of his old wound, added to the exhaustion of hard service. Finally, WARREN, of the Fifth, was deprived of command in the very hour of victory, and only two days before Richmond fell into our hands.

These reflections can easily be extended to the mutations among division and brigade commanders in the present campaign, and among officers of all grades in the Richmond campaigns preceding. And, indeed, not to speak only of failures or transfers in commands, one is forced to think how many a gallant heart is now cold, which once beat high with patriotism and gallantry in the march to Richmond. How many remain of the old Armies of the Potomac? The

Peninsular troops are gone. Not one in ten of McCLELLAN's men are now campaigning around Richmond—not one in five even of the army that crossed, with GRANT, the Rapidan. The South furnishes similar food for reflection. After many a fierce struggle, scores of thousands of gallant soldiers, Union and Rebel, sleep together in quiet, under the sods of battle-ploughed Virginia.

OFFICERS should avoid being misled by the statements made in some of the papers that they, in common with members of Congress and other public officers, are exempt from the taxation upon incomes under the amended Internal Revenue Act, passed at the last session. Paragraph 116 says:

The salary or pay received for services in the civil, military or other service of the United States, including Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, above the rate of six hundred dollars per annum, shall be exempt from the provisions of this law.

This, it is true, seems to make the exemption as stated, but if they will read down to section 123, they will find it as follows:

SEC. 123. And be it further enacted, That there shall be levied, collected and paid, on all salaries of officers, or payments for services to persons in the civil, military, naval or other employment of the United States, including Senators and Representatives and Delegates in Congress, when exceeding the rate of \$600 per annum, a duty of five per centum on the excess above the said \$600; and it shall be the duty of paymasters, and all disbursing officers, under the Government of the United States, or in the employ thereof, when making any payment to officers and persons as aforesaid, to deduct and withhold the aforesaid duty of five per centum, &c., &c.

If any one has indulged the pleasing delusion that this new law has added to his income, he will, no doubt, be undeceived on the occasion of the first visit from the Paymaster.

THE space which the importance of the Military Situation demands, the prolixity of the Official Gazettes, and the unusual absorption of room by advertisements have, for the last few weeks, curtailed to a considerable extent the variety of matter the JOURNAL is accustomed to give its readers. This monopoly of our columns cannot continue, and it certainly shall not be permitted to crowd out valuable matter.

MODERN WARFARE AS INFLUENCED BY MODERN ARTILLERY. By Colonel McDUGAL. London: JOHN MURRAY. 1864. This book is by the author of the "Theory of War," which of itself was sufficient for the reputation of any military writer. Had "Modern Warfare" been Colonel McDUGAL's first publication, it would have done him great credit; but coming after his previous elaborate treatise, it certainly falls short of the elevated standard of a work worthy to supersede JOMINI as a general elementary text book. In chapter nine his appreciation of HOOKER's operations in connection with the passage of the Rappahannock, shows that he has watched the progress of our war with the eyes of a true critic; for HOOKER's plan was creditable, and quite successful up to the moment when the Eleventh corps failed him. Unfortunately Colonel McDUGAL sees the Rebel operations through glasses prejudiced in their favor. This shows itself in his concluding remark upon the battle of Chancellorsville, but more particularly in his analysis of the battle of Williamsburgh, chapter eight, section, "The Confederate Retreat from Yorktown." Herein he judges McCLELLAN more correctly than Englishmen generally do; but the idea that the Rebels had only 8,000 men before HOOKER and KEARNY is preposterous. We are said to have taken prisoners from forty different rebel regiments. These as yet were comparatively intact, and certainly had suffered little depletion by battle. Consequently, taking a regiment at 500 men, the Rebels, if the report alluded to be correct, must have had 20,000 men in action. It is the opinion, however, of those very able to judge, that the Rebels had 40,000 men either in line of battle or in immediate proximity, acting as reserves. The idea that 8,000 combatants stopped two such dashing generals as HOOKER and KEARNY is an opinion which requires better proof than that brought forward.

These remarks, however, should deter no one from closely reading and carefully studying "Modern Warfare." It is not only interesting, but very instructive. The exemplifications, derived from past events, are apposite and clearly put. When the Colonel theorizes he does not advance far or fast: much that he says has been said, and equally well, if not better said.

In conclusion, "Modern Warfare" falls much below the "Theory of War;" but rises far above the generality of similar works. Had the author embodied much which is in his second production in his first, the value of the latter would have been highly enhanced. Still, Colonel McDUGAL has written an able, agreeable, timely and instructive book, and as such it should be welcomed by every one who takes a student's interest in the science of military operations.

ARMY GAZETTE.

GENERAL CASEY'S BOARD ORDERED TO RICHMOND.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 4, 1865.

[EXTRACT.]

Special Orders No. 159.

55. The Examining Board, of which Major-General Casey, U. S. Volunteers, is President, will immediately adjourn to Richmond, Virginia, at which place it will resume its present duties.

56. Major-General Casey, U. S. Volunteers, will, in addition to his duties of President of the Board, take the general superintendence of recruiting and mustering colored troops in Richmond, Virginia, and adjacent country.

57. The following officers will report to Major-General Casey, U. S. Volunteers, in Richmond, Virginia, for duty in recruiting, mustering, and organizing colored troops:

Major F. W. Taggard, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteer.
Captain H. Dryer 4th U. S. Infantry.
Captain James K. Lawrence, 11th U. S. Infantry.
Captain G. St. Alb, additional Aide-de-Camp.
Captain I. K. Casey, additional Aide-de-Camp.
Captain George B. Sanford, 1st U. S. Cavalry.
Captain H. C. Pillsbury, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

Captain Frank Adams, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.
First Lieutenant J. H. Vanderslice, 14th U. S. Infantry.
First Lieutenant Daniel Madden, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
First Lieutenant Hampden Waldron, 127th New York Volunteers.

Major Taggard is authorized to take with him two clerks.
The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: R. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending March 25, 1865.

Captain M. T. Sappington, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, to date March 23, 1865.
First Lieutenant J. J. Kelly, 14th Michigan Battery, for bringing up frivolous charges against a brother officer, on account of enmity existing between them, to date March 16, 1865.

First Lieutenant Blus D. Kain, 62d Ohio Volunteers, to date March 17, 1865, for absence without leave.
First Lieutenant August Buddenbrook, company H, 181st Ohio Volunteers, to date March 17, 1865, for absence without leave, breach of arrest while under charges, and desertion.

First Lieutenant Emerick Knowles, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date March 20, 1865, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Samuel A. Armstrong, 5th Indiana Cavalry, to date March 21, 1865, for absence without leave.
The following officers, to date March 18, 1865, for defrauding certain enlisted men of a portion of the bounties paid them by the United States:

First Lieutenant George T. Welch, 93d United States Colored Infantry.
Second Lieutenant Sumner W. Lewis, 93d United States Colored Infantry.

The following officers, to date February 17, 1865, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission:

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant O. G. Smith, 17th Michigan Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Nathan Branson, Quartermaster 5th Indiana Volunteers.

Captain Sanford H. Platt, 129th New York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Harrison H. McMichael, 46th Ohio Veteran Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Guttermann, 7th New York Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Thomas J. McHale, 170th New York Volunteers.

First Lieutenant James H. Walker, 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Captain Alexander Watts, 63d New York Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Jacob G. Lowry, 90th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date March 18, 1865, for absence without leave.
Second Lieutenant William Closter, 52d New York Volunteers, to date February 27, 1865, for absence without leave, having been published officially and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Captain M. C. Wright, 3d Iowa Battery, to date January 5, 1865, for being so grossly intoxicated on the 29th ultimo, in a public theater at Little Rock, as to require the aid of a private soldier to convey him to his quarters.

Captain Samuel W. Yearick, 69th United States Colored Troops, to date March 1, 1865.

First Lieutenant James A. Wallace, Quartermaster 10th Indiana Cavalry, to date March 4, 1865, for having tendered his resignation "by reason of incompetency."

DISMISSALS AMENDED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been so amended as to honorably discharge them as of date of order of dismissal:

Major Lyman W. Brown, 11th Wisconsin Cavalry.
First Lieutenant Joseph R. Wall, Adjutant 47th Illinois Volunteers.

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE AMENDED.

The order heretofore issued, dishonorably discharging Second Lieutenant D. E. Wells, 126th Ohio Volunteers, has been so amended as to discharge him upon tender of resignation.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS OF HIS REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Robert Morrison, 1st Arkansas Volunteers, to date May 31, 1864, for absence without leave.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Surgeon George Burr, United States Volunteers.
Assistant Surgeon J. P. Siddall, 22d Indiana Volunteers, he having been previously honorably discharged.

Assistant Surgeon Charles E. Goldsborough, 5th Maryland Volunteers, and he has been honorably discharged as of date of the order of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following named officers heretofore dismissed, have been restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Hammill, 66th New York Volunteers.
Lieutenant-Colonel N. B. Knight, 1st Delaware Cavalry.
Lieutenant L. H. Hamlin, Adjutant 123d Illinois Mounted Infantry.

Second Lieutenant James E. C. Covel, 16th Iowa Volunteers, heretofore dismissed, has been restored to his command as of date of order of dismissal, provided the vacancy has not been filled.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from April 8, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Desertion.

Second Lieutenant George H. G. Morton, 48th New York Volunteers.

Disobedience of orders, and absence without leave.

Captain A. G. P. Brown, 24th New York Cavalry.

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Oscar Bahr, 184th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain A. T. Clark, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Edward Chappell, 5th New Jersey Battery.

Captain John H. Busby, 180th Ohio Volunteers.

Assistant Surgeon C. D. Case, 180th Ohio Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

Captain James Coey, 147th New York Volunteers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders, No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in his case.

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

Captain John Crowell, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, having been reported to the Headquarters of the Army for absence without leave, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from April 3 he appears before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against him.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Surgeon J. D. Knight, U. S. V., relieved from duty in the Department of West Virginia, and ordered to report to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, Louisville, Ky., for assignment to duty.

Surgeon Caleb W. Homer, U. S. V., relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and ordered to the Department of Pennsylvania.

Hospital Steward F. A. Conant, U. S. A., relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and ordered to report to the Assistant Surgeon-General, R. C. Wood, Louisville, Ky., for duty.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Assistant Surgeon John C. C. Downing, U. S. A.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 27.—Lieutenant-Commander S. P. Quackenbush to command the *Mingo*.

Second Assistant Engineer Herman A. Delius, to the *Emma Henry*.

MARCH 28.—First Assistant Engineer Reynolds Dower, to the *Bernada*.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard L. Law, to command the Naval Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill.

Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Lynch, to the *Wyoming*.

Second Assistant Engineer Isaac R. McNary, to duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer Wood, at New York.

MARCH 29.—Third Assistant Engineer James A. Deaver, to the *Dacotah*.

Third Assistant Engineer Charles H. Manning, to the *Dacotah*.

Boatswain Thomas Smith, to the *Ticonderoga*.

Paymaster Henry Eiting, to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, by the 5th of April.

MARCH 30.—Lieutenants George M. Baleh and Henry C. Tallman, and Lieutenant-Commander Byron Wilson, to the North Atlantic Squadron.

MARCH 31.—Second Assistant Engineer William C. Williamson, to experimental duty at New York.

APRIL 1.—Second Assistant Engineer Charles F. Mayer, Jr., to the *Powhatan*.

Assistant Surgeon Henry S. Pitkin, to the *De Soto*.

Assistant Surgeon William S. Fort, to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

DETACHED.

MARCH 28.—Commander J. B. Creighton, from the command of the *Mingo*, and ordered to temporary ordnance duty at Boston, Mass.

Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Chapin, from the command of the *Dai Ching*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster Charles F. Guild, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to the *Prote*.

MARCH 28.—Second Assistant Engineer R. A. Wright, from the *Wyoming*, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant-Commander E. W. Scott, from the command of the *Catkill*, and ordered North to command the *Saginaw*.

Assistant Surgeon Theron Woolverton, from the West Gulf Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon Elwood Cornon, from the *Narragansett*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon John T. Luck, from the *Seneca*, and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer John E. Neill, from special duty at Baltimore, Md., and placed on sick leave.

Assistant Surgeon L. M. Lyon, from the *Vanderbilt*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon James Wilson, from the *Monadnock*, and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.

MARCH 28.—Second Assistant Engineer William Pollard, from the *Chicopee*, and placed on sick leave.

Gunner J. M. Ballard, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

MARCH 29.—Paymaster Elisha W. Dunn, from the Mississippi Squadron, on the reporting of his relief on the 1st of May next, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Paymaster John B. Guilek, from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on the 5th of April, and ordered to duty as Fleet Paymaster of the Mississippi Squadron.

Second Assistant Engineer C. B. Maurice, from the *Colorado*, and ordered to experimental duty at New York.

Boatswain Henry E. Barnes, from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to the *Powhatan*.

Second Assistant Engineer Alfred Adamson, from the *Montauk*, and waiting orders.

Surgeon S. Wilson Kellogg, from the Naval Rendezvous, at Burlington Slip, New York, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer C. W. Breaker, from experimental duty at the Navy Yard, New York, and waiting orders.

MARCH 30.—Midshipmen G. F. Wilde, B. T. Lamberton, E. M. Stedman, H. C. White, Charles Kennedy, B. H. McCallis and J. C. Kennet, from the New York Station, and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

Lieutenant-Commander Leonard Paulding, from the command of the *Monocacy*, and ordered to command the *Estus*.

MARCH 31.—Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Terry, from the *Susquehanna*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer Jesse F. Walton, from the *Montauk*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer Charles K. Warner, from the *Naubuc*, and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

Second Assistant Engineer James T. Klepper, from the *Sangamon*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon F. B. Lewis, from the *Malapac*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Charles H. Ball, from the *Kisco*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer A. H. Fisher, from the *Pequot*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to examination at Philadelphia.

Second Assistant Engineer J. B. Carpenter, from the South Atlantic Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer James L. Vancian, from experimental duty at New York, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Pequot*.

Assistant Surgeon William J. Simon, from the *Sangamon*, and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

Lieutenant Henry J. Blake, from the *New Ironsides*, and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*.

Lieutenant-Commander R. L. Phyllan, Lieutenant A. R. McNair, Surgeon Edward Shippen, Assistant Surgeon George A. Bright, Second Assistant Engineer William S. Cherry, William J. Reid, Nathan P. Towne, John H. Hunt, William S. Wills, Third Assistant Engineer John K. Stevenson, A. H. Henderson, Boatswain William E. Leeds, Carpenter Joseph E. Cox, Gunner Wm. Cope, and Sailmaker George F. Lozier, from the *New Ironsides*, and waiting orders.

Chief Engineer Alexander Greer, from the *New Ironsides*, as on "sea duty," and ordered to take charge of the machinery of that vessel.

Paymaster George Plunkett, from the *New Ironsides*, when the crew have been transferred and discharged.

APRIL 1.—Assistant Surgeon G. S. Franklin, from the *Onondaga*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Commander N. B. Harrison, and Carpenter Joseph G. Thomas, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon William Commons, from the *Passaic*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Lancaster*.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Hazleton, from the *Lancaster*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon George H. Cooke, from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Onondaga*.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Wells, from the Mississippi Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Korner, from the Mississippi Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Frank L. Du Bois, from the Naval Rendezvous, Chicago, Illinois, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon L. N. Brayton, from the Pacific Squadron, and ordered to return to the United States.

APPOINTED.

MARCH 27.—Arthur J. Pritchard, Paymaster from the 9th November, 1864.

Albert S. Kenny, Paymaster from the 9th March, 1865.

Francis H. Swann, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N.

John J. Young, Captain from the 12th August, 1864, on the retired list.

Richard Aulick, Commander, from the 3d March, 1865, on the retired list.

Edgar C. Merriman, Lieutenant, from the 16th July, 1862.

John R. Eastman, Professor, from 17th February, 1865.

APRIL 1.—Henry W. Miller, Allen V. Reed, George Dawsey, Charles L. Franklin, and Joshua Bishop, Lieutenant Commanders, U. S. Navy.

ORDERS REVOKED.

MARCH 28.—Lieutenant-Commander Jonathan Young, to command the *Saginaw*, and waiting orders.

APRIL 1.—First Assistant Engineer Reynolds Driver, to the *Bernada*.

DISMISSED.

MARCH 27.—Midshipmen Terry Embout and Thomas C. Anderson, of the Naval Academy.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MARCH 27.—Midshipman A. R. Turley, of the Naval Academy.

MARCH 31.—Third Assistant Engineer Jesse F. Walton, late of the *Montauk*.

ERRATA.

The order detaching Commodore Henry Rolando from the command of the *Keystone State*, should read Commander Henry Rolando, from the command of the *Keystone State*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARCH 29.—The order of the Department dated January 13, 1865, dismissing First Assistant Engineer Samuel F. Savage, U. S. N., is hereby cancelled, and his resignation accepted, from the date of the order dismissing him from the service.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 27.—Acting Master R. O. Patterson, to the *J. L. Davis*.

Acting Master W. L. Howarth, Acting Ensigns James McVoy and B. D. Reed, to the *Conemaugh*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Stewart Green, William Stotesburg and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joseph C. Batchelder, to the *Lady Sterling*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. H. Lockwood, to the *Lady Sterling*.

MARCH 28.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Dominick Batstone, to the *Calypso*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles H. McCarty, to the *Memphis*.

Acting Ensign Thomas S. Gay, to the *Vandalia*.

MARCH 29.—Acting Master G. O. Schultz, to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Assistant Paymaster R. B. Rodney, to the *Conemaugh*.

Acting Ensign J. H. Jenks, to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles L. Steever, to the *Montauk*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Pliney H. Faler, to the *Nichigan*.

MARCH 30.—Acting Ensign Fred. A. O'Connor, to the Ohio temporarily.

MARCH 31.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Manson to the *Nantuxet*.

Acting Master G. H. Leinas, to command the *Squad*.

Acting Ensigns J. Mitchell and A. A. Franzen, to the *Squad*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer David M. Schryver, to the *Petria*.

Acting Ensign Z. D. Stedman, to the *Squad*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Michael F. Fitzpatrick, to the Mississippi Squadron.

APRIL 1.—Acting Assistant Surgeon William H. Bates, to the *Huntsville*.

DETACHED.

MARCH 27.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Franklin Miller, from the *Frolic*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Ensign C. F. Palmer, from the *Fort Henry*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Master W. N. Griawold, from the *J. L. Davis*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Master A. K. Jones, from the *Pursuit*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Ensign H. G. Bunker, from the *Stonewall*, and ordered North.

Acting Master Alfred Everson and Acting Gunner W. A. Ferrier, from the *De Soto*, and ordered to the *Conemaugh*.

Mate George W. Wilson, from the *Honeyuckle*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

MARCH 28.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Robert J. Middleton, Manassas Smith, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Martin Thaxter and Seth J. Hobbs, from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to the *Conemaugh*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William S. Rainer, from the *Montomoh*, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John F. Fitzpatrick, from the *Squad*, and ordered to the *Bernada*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Orville Fassett, from the *Ticonderoga*, and waiting orders.

MARCH 29.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant E. D. Bruner, from the command of the *Lillian*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign W. C. Underhill, from the *Lillian*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master G. H. Pendleton, from the *Leopold*, and graded sick leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles W. Cray, from the *Dumbarton*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry Brown, from the command of the *Dumbarton*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign John A. Williams, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Bremen, Acting Third Assistant Engineer James

Mate J. L. Chambers, from the late *Morning Light*, and granted sick leave.

MARCH 30.—Acting Master Henry V. Porter, from the *Susquehanna* and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Ensign Peter Howard, from the *Vermont*, and ordered to the *Agawam*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon F. H. R. Phillips, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Paul Jones*.

MARCH 31.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant C. J. Van Alstine, Acting Master J. M. Butler, Acting Ensigns J. C. Staples, C. B. Tray, William Jenney, Acting Assistant Surgeon R. Stone, Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Hawkins, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William W. Smith, Joseph W. Elliott and Anthony Gale, from the *Stettin*, and waiting orders.

Acting Masters Walter Pearce, Henry P. Conner, Acting Ensigns William A. Duer, John W. King and W. A. McLarty, from the *New Ironsides*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master Joseph S. Gelott, from the *Lillian*, and granted sick leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Doyle, from the *Nansett*, and ordered to the *Squanto*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. P. Davis, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the *Sangamon*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nelson Ingram, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Mahopac*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. Wesley Cross, from the *Shenandoah*, and ordered to the *Montauk*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles B. Wright, from the *Racco*, and ordered to the *Sangamon*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Ben Abrahams, from the *Stettin*, on the completion of the transfer, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Courtney S. Servoss, from the *Protec*, and ordered to the *Palapoo*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Daniel C. Chester, from the *Protec*, and ordered to the *Kinoe*.

Acting Engineer C. B. Fleming, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Squanto*.

Mate H. L. Dunbar, from the West Gulf Squadron, and ordered North.

Mate Edward F. Mosier, from the *Stettin*, and granted leave for two weeks, and ordered to the *Savannah* for instruction and detail.

Mates Joseph F. Sylva and William E. Wilson, from the *New Ironsides*, and granted leave for two weeks, and ordered to the *Savannah* for instruction.

APRIL 1.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Gilbert Balfour, from the *Protec*, and ordered to the *Passaic*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer William A. Leavitt, from the *Napa*, and ordered to the *Bermuda*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. Dodge, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

APPOINTED.

MARCH 27.—U. S. Dickerman and Henry M. Upham, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

R. L. M. Jones, of the *Britannia*, and O. H. Burns, of the *Glaucus*, Acting Ensigns, and ordered to remain in the East Gulf Squadron.

Victor Munroe Osborn, Joseph Benjamin Hawkins and Alexander Drake Radcliffe, of New York city, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

John W. Keaton, of New York city, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Emma Henry*.

Thomas J. Elney, of New York, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Lady Sterling*.

MARCH 28.—Thomas McKellwell, of the *Richmond*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Thomas Avery, of Cold Spring, N. Y., and Robert Fisher Gordon, of Newburgh, N. Y., Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Samuel Noyle, of New York, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the East Gulf Squadron.

James T. Whitaker, of the *Springfield*, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to remain on the Mississippi Squadron.

MARCH 29.—James West, of the *Kennington*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to instruction and detail on board the *Savannah*.

William Flood, of the Potomac Flotilla, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the Flotilla.

William J. Thompson, of Baltimore, Md., and Frank K. Balch, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

J. P. Hutchinson, Mate, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

MARCH 30.—J. W. Meacham, of Fremont, Ohio, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

C. W. Armstrong, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

APRIL 1.—Edwin A. Fobes, of Pulaski, N. Y., Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

CONFIRMED.

MARCH 27.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer John M. Trussell, of the *Clyde*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

MARCH 28.—Mate Franklin Moore, of the *C. P. Williams*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Mate George Wilson, of the *Azalia*, and ordered to remain in the South Atlantic Squadron.

Mate Cyrus A. Haskell, and ordered to New York for instruction.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Devlin, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Mate Joseph Sheppard, of the *General Pillow*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

MARCH 29.—Acting Ensign Thomas C. Tinker, of the *Arkansas*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Ensign Edward C. Orner, of the *Lexington*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

MARCH 30.—Mate A. J. Marks, and ordered to instruction at New York.

MARCH 31.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Tirdadt, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

APRIL 1.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers S. W. Dallin, John Donaldson, of the *Winnebago*, Henry Wilson, Albert A. Manchester, Abram G. Smith, William E. Quinn, of the *Stockdale*, Michael Kennedy, William Griffin, of the *Onida*, Henry James, of the *Nyanza*, Martin Hilda, of the *Kickapoo*, Edward Langlands, of the *Augusta*, David Burke, of the *Buckthorne*, John Doherty, of the *Arkansas*, and Peter Linster, of the *Meteor*, and ordered to remain on board the vessels to which they are attached.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers John Pollock, of the *Ostreepe*, Herman B. Gerow, of the *Estrella*, Hugh Cunningham, of the *Selma*, James Williams, of the *Commodore Palmer*, and Albert A. Klock, of the *Kalahadin*, and ordered to remain on board the vessels to which they are attached.

PROMOTED.

MARCH 27.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant C. H. Rockwell, commanding the *Hendrick Hudson*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.

Acting Ensign Thomas Nelson, of the Potomac Flotilla, to Acting Master, U. S. N.

Acting Ensign C. F. Hodgkins, of the *Britannia*, and Hans J. Ipsen, of *Glaucus*, to Acting Masters, U. S. N.

MARCH 28.—Acting Ensign William Jennings, of the *James S. Chambers*, to Acting Master.

MARCH 30.—Acting Assistant Surgeon N. L. Campbell, of New York city, to Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MARCH 27.—Acting Master and Pilot Samuel J. White, of the *Onoda*, Acting Master Francis E. Ellis, of the *Pembina*, Acting Ensigns William H. Gibson, of the *Monticello*, Charles H. Walstrom, of the *Mount Vernon*, and Acting First Assistant Engineer P. Brewster, of the *Bermuda*.

MARCH 28.—Acting Assistant Paymaster A. H. Nelson, of the *Calypso*, on the transfer of the public stores, accounts and money in his charge to his successor.

Acting Ensigns William H. De Grosse, at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and Charles D. Duncan, of New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Francis McKinley, of the *Monticello*.

MARCH 29.—Acting First Assistant Engineer William E. Moore, of the *Malvern*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William R. Call, of the *Monticello*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer G. A. Dean, at the Navy Yard, New York.

Mate Oliver A. Gordon, at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Mate Frederick Whitehead, of Middlebury, Somerset county, N. Y.

Mate Thomas H. Plumer, of the *Savannah*.

MARCH 30.—Mate A. F. Rich, of Quincy, Mass.

Acting Master Charles Potter, and Acting Ensign Clinton Wiley, of the *Agawam*.

MARCH 31.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Michael Dundon, of the *Powhatan*.

Mate J. C. Henery, of Perth Amboy, N. J.

Acting Ensign Samuel Smith, of the *Queen*.

Acting Ensign Henry T. Blake.

ORDERS REVOKED.

MARCH 27.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Moir, detaching him from the *Miantonomoh*, and waiting orders, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

MARCH 29.—Acting Assistant Paymaster W. W. Castle, to the *Fuoco*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George W. Brown to the *Lillian*, and ordered to the *Fuoco*.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

MARCH 28.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John D. Hariz, of the Naval Rendezvous, Chicago, Illinois.

MARCH 31.—Acting Master and Pilot Benjamin R. Dorcy, of the *New Ironsides*.

APRIL 1.—Acting Master Gilbert Richmond, of Warren, R. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARCH 30.—The revocation of the appointment of Acting Master and Pilot William Richardson is hereby revoked from its date, 22d March, 1865.

The dismissal of Acting Master and Pilot William Jones is hereby revoked from the date thereof, and his resignation accepted.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending April 1st, 1865:—

William J. Bigelow, quartermaster, March 17, 1865, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Zephaniah B. Brown, first-class boy, December 26, 1865, U. S. steamer *R. R. Cuyler*.

James H. Layton, landsman, February 23, 1865, Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.

Richard Andon, landsman, February 24, 1865, Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.

John W. Corser, landsman, February 19, 1865, Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.

Washington Lucas, (negro), seaman, March 7, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

Frank Shoemaker, marine, March 7, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

Juba Watson, (negro), ordinary seaman, March 7, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

David Scott, landsman, March 7, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

Samuel Johnson, ordinary seaman, February 20, 1865, U. S. steamer *Grampus*, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Joseph B. Williams, seaman, March 1, 1865, Indianapolis, Ind.

Robert Simpson, ordinary seaman, February 23, 1865, U. S. steamer *Grampus*.

John R. Cope, ordinary seaman, March 7, 1865, U. S. steamer *Grampus*.

George Griffin, landsman, March 14, 1865, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

John Buchanan, landsman, March 15, 1865, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

E. R. Westcott, Acting Ensign, March 9, 1865, Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.

James Driscoll, landsman, February 27, 1865, Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.

Nathan Heath, corporal marines, March 2, 1865, Marine Barracks Hospital, Washington city.

William Willis, landsman, February 9, 1865, U. S. steamer *Great Western*.

Edward Connelly, landsman, March 19, 1865, U. S. steamer *Ohio*.

Alfred H. Reynolds, Acting Ensign, February 27, 1865, U. S. steamer *Princess Royal*.

Thomas Andrews, Acting Master, February 27, 1865, Naval Rendezvous, New Orleans, La.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.

AMMONOOCUS, screw, 10.—Her shaft and propeller having been received, will presently leave Charlestown Yard for New York to take in her machinery.

ADELA, side-wheel, 6, formerly a blockade-runner, was put in commission Wednesday, March 2d, at the Brooklyn Yard. The following officers reported on board: Acting Master Commanding, Edwin Coffin; Acting Ensigns, J. H. Goodwin, Albert A. Davis, William H. Dumont, C. M. Jones, Ed. C. Remington; Acting Assistant Paymaster, George E. Martin; Acting First Assistant Engineer, George M. Burnett; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Fred. A. Hutchinson, H. C. White; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, George Dean, Aaron Varselow.

CANANDAQUA, screw, 11, from Port Royal, S. C., March 26, arrived at Boston 2d. The following are her officers: Captain, Gustavus H. Scott; Lieutenant and Ex. officer, Walter Abbott; Surgeon, Charles H. Burbank; Assistant Paymaster, W. H. Anderson; Acting Masters, Calvin C. Childs, and A. A. Owens; Acting Ensigns, R. P. Leary, and G. H. Barry; Second Assistant Engineer (in charge), James J. Barry; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, James W. Mellor, and Henry B. Goodwin; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Julius A. Kaiser.

CHEROKEE, screw, 6, from Key West, arrived at Havana 20th ult., and sailed 21st for a cruise.

CHMO, iron-clad torpedo boat, 1, has sailed for Fortress Monroe. A 200-lb. rifled gun was placed on board previous to sailing. She was towed by the *Huntville*, the officers of which vessel are: Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commanding, E. F. Devens; Acting Master, E. D. Perry; Acting Ensigns, B. P. Traak, Lewis H. Moore, S. T. Bliss; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Chas. W. Slamm; Acting Master's Mate, John P. Canfield, Wm. Parks, Bryson Fripler; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, B. Cook, Wm. H. Badlam; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, H. E. Rhodes, R. W. Burlingame, Thomas Canfield.

GALERA, iron-clad, 14, has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired at the Philadelphia Yard, and will leave in a few days for her destination. Lieutenant-Commander, C. H. Wells; Acting Master, Newman; Chief Engineer, Sprague; Acting Ensigns, Vennard, Beverly, Perry, and Snow; Acting Paymaster, Boardman; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Faxon; Acting Master, McAlesten, Whitaker, Smith; Second Assistant Engineers, Tower and Scott; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Myer, Holt and Steadman.

IRKA, screw, 4, touched at Havana on the 23d ult.

JONQUIL, screw, 2.—Acting Ensign C. H. Hanson, Acting Master's Mate H. Lynch, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers J. Ryan and W. H. Barclay, were captured on the 21st ult., by Ferguson's cavalry. The *Jonquil* is at Charleston.

KEARNAKE, Captain Harold, bound to the East Indies, has hauled into the stream from the Charlestown Navy Yard, and was expected to go to sea in the early part of the week. William Henry Platt, of Charlestown, Mass., has been appointed Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Kearnaque*.

LODONA, screw, 7.—The Navy Department has received information of the destruction of the salt works on Bure Neck, McIntosh county, Ga., by an expedition from the U. S. steamer *Lodona*, under Acting Ensign Brougham. The work consisted of 12 boilers, which, with the buildings, were destroyed; also, a quantity of salt. The engines, operating the work, was brought off in good condition.

MILWAUKEE, iron-clad, 970 tons, 4, blown up by a torpedo during an attack on Mobile, March 30th.

MONONGAMELA, screw, 12, arrived at New York 4th, from Pensacola Bar, making the passage in six days and fourteen hours to Sandy Hook. She had head winds for the first two days. She has been in service since January, 1863, having served in the Mississippi, in the Gulf, and as flagship of the Texas expedition. Commander, James H. Strong; Lieutenants, T. C. Bowen, O. A. Batcheller; Acting Ensigns, C. T. R. Wappenhaus, P. T. Harrington, D. W. Mollan; Chief Engineer, George T. Kutz; Surgeon, A. C. Spear; Paymaster, Forbes Parker; First Assistant Engineer, Joseph Trille; Second Assistant Engineers, J. J. Bissett, Edw. Cheney, P. J. Langer; Third Assistant Engineer, A. C. Wilcox; Boatswain, Wm. Green.

MINNESOTA, screw, 52, now at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, was found to be on fire on the night of 28th ult., a lot of cotton waste having been thrown on a lighted lamp—whether by accident or design—it is not known. The fire, however, was discovered by the night watchman, and extinguished. She had been taken into dry dock the day before.

MASACHUSETTS, screw, 5, Lieutenant Commander William H. West, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday from Charleston, with 150 officers and discharged and invalid soldiers.

MUSCOOTA, side wheel, 10, has been compelled to return a third time from her attempt to voyage to the Pacific. "Third time never fail" proves untrue with her.

NYACK, screw, 7, arrived at Brooklyn 4th, from Wilmington 1st, via Beaufort. She took part in the first attack on Fort Fisher, and was then ordered to Fort Caswell where she remained till after the fall of the forts. She was afterwards in Cape Fear River, and was present at the capture of Wilmington. It was a detachment from this vessel that bore the first dispatches from General Schofield to General Sherman. It consisted of Acting Master H. Walton Grinnell, and Acting Ensign H. Bowditch Colby, with two men, and left Wilmington, N. C., on the 4th March with cypher dispatches from General Schofield to General Sherman. They penetrated nearly two hundred miles inside the Rebel lines, were hunted from swamp to swamp, and finally reached Sherman's forces on the 12th of March near Fayetteville, N. C. The party went in naval uniform. The *Nyack's* officers are: Lieutenant-Commander D. C. Newman; Acting Master and Ex. officer, H. Walton Grinnell; First Assistant Engineer, B. C. Hampton; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Benj. F. Bigelow; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Charles S. Halladay; Acting Ensigns, Charles Nelson, H. Bowditch Colby, J. Weston Hopkins, James Jordan; Second Assistant Engineer, John Fornance; Third Assistant Engineers, Wm. A. Windsor, Wm. M. Bartram, Jas. C. Veatch.

NIPSCO, screw, 5, arrived at Boston 2d. Lieutenant Commanding, Edmund W. Henry; Acting Masters, George D. Lee and Wm. N. Price; Acting Assistant Paymaster, R. S. McConnell; Acting Assistant Surgeon, H. C. Van Gleson; Acting Ensigns, Wm. Churchill and George E. Thomas; First Assistant Engineer, S. L. D. Ayres; Second Assistant Engineer, Edward W. Roche; Third Assistant Engineers, Charles R. Recker and George L. Sweet; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Wm. J. Dougherty.

NEW IRONSIDES, 18.—This famous vessel which has performed a work entirely novel and unequalled in the history of naval warfare, arrived at Philadelphia, on the 1st instant, from Fortress Monroe, for repairs. She had been sent into Norfolk for repairs, but it was found that she could not be taken on the dock there. Her trip from Fortress Monroe to Philadelphia was made in her fighting trim, with her spars all hoisted.

PAUL JONES, side-wheel, 7, captain Madigan, is in the stream off Charlestown Yard, ready for sea. Lieutenant Commander, John Madigan; Executive Officer, Charles Huggins; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Thomas L. Tullock, Jr.; Acting Ensigns, S. C. Hill, P. C. Gooding, Arthur W. Emerson, O. D. Owen, W. B. Rankin; Acting First Assistant Engineer, G. L. Harris; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Clark Hart, Samuel H. Towne; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, C. H. L. Saunders, J. M. Cheney.

QUEEN, screw, 7, arrived at Brooklyn Navy Yard March 31.

STETTIN, screw, 5, from St. Helena Sound March 22, arrived at Boston 29th ult. She has been under steam for 900 consecutive days. C. J. Van Alstine, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commanding; J. M. Butler, Acting Master; R. Stone, Acting Assistant Surgeon; Benj. Abrahams, Acting Assistant Paymaster; C. B. Pray, J. C. Staples, and William Jenney, Acting Ensigns; John Hawkins, Acting Second Assistant Engineer; Anthony Gale, W. W. Smith and Joseph W. Elliott, Acting Third Assistant Engineers.

UNADILLA, screw, 7.—Acting Master John M. Skillings, of Portland, late Executive Officer, has resigned his position in the Navy on account of ill health.

VANDERHILT, side-wheel, 15, Captain C. W. Pickering, sailed 30th ult., for the West Gulf Squadron, with a draft of over six hundred men, to be distributed among the vessels of that squadron. When this service is accomplished she will go on a cruise in the West Indies, watching over the safety of our merchantmen in those waters.

The following officers are announced as upon the staff of Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, Commanding the District of Beaufort, N. C.:—Captain J. A. Judson, A. A. Generals, U. S. Vols., Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain E. T. Parkinson, A. A. General, U. S. Vols., Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Jas. H. Strong, First N. C. U. Vols., Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Captain J. K. Wing, A. A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., Chief Quartermaster; Captain Wm. L. Palmer, C. S., U. S. Vols., Chief Commissary of Subsistence; First Lieutenant C. T. Pearce, Fifth R. I. Art'y., Ordnance Officer; First Lieutenant J. B. Biswell, Fifteenth Conn. Vols., Chief Provost-Marshal and Provost-Judge; First Lieutenant Wm. Goodrich, Jr., Fifteenth Conn. Vols., Aide-de-Camp; First Lieutenant E. M. Ketcham, Twelfth N. Y. Vol. Cav., Acting Aide-de-Camp; Major William J. Riggs, Third N. Y. Artillery, Chief Provost-Marshal; Surgeon P. B. Rice, One Hundred and Thirty-second N. Y. Vols., Medical Director; First Lieutenant G. W. Leonard, Third N. Y. Artillery, Assistant Provost-Marshal.

The Headquarters of the Fifth U. S. Infantry have been ordered from Santa Fe, N. M., to Franklin, Texas.

PRIZE LIST.

The following list of prizes captured has been prepared with great care by Messrs. ALLEN & LAYTON, the Army and Navy Bankers, (see their advertisement on last page), and may be relied upon as a complete list. Those prizes marked with a * are now ready for payment, and many of the others soon will be. Messrs. ALLEN & LAYTON inform us that they are notified when others are ready, and will cheerfully answer all letters of inquiry.

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.)

Captors & Prizes.	Value.	Captors & Prizes.	Value.
Octorara.		Preble.	
52½ bales cotton.	\$13,700	Ann.	\$47,300
Handy.	62	Cora.	1,800
Rosalia.	2,374	Compensation.	60
Rosalia.	6,229		
*Five Brothers.	77	Para.	
*W. Y. Leitch.	571	Seesch.	3,000
*Wagon or Alert.	607	Charmes.	607
R. O. Fies.			
Charlot.		Petrel.	
Annie.		Sugar, rum, &c.	
S. Independence.		Kimira.	
Hunter.		Cotton.	
Dart.		Flash.	
Ann.			
Albion.		Pittsburgh.	
Albion.		5 bales cotton.	8
Seima.		Albion.	
Gaines.		Pet.	
Florida.		Cotton.	
		Bellevue.	
Ottawa.		Potomaska.	
Hedwaa.	11,457	Bellevue.	700
Ann.			
C. C. Pinkney.		Pequot.	
Alert.		Don.	95,316
Amber.		Princess Royal.	11,173
Onondaga.		Flying Seal.	
Hedwaa.	11,457	Schooner.	
Flash.	624	Wave.	
Flag.		Cotton & tobacco.	2,100
Napoleon.		Sech. Flash.	
Sara.			
Oleander.		Proteus.	
Charmes.	571	Jupiter.	6,848
Blue Bell.	702	Robert S. Hood.	8,900
Active.		Peterhoff.	60
*179 bales cotton.	36,440	Queen.	
8 bales cotton.		Lucy.	1,349
Ossipee.		Quaker City.	13,624
William Hagley.	59,100	Fair Wind.	1,349
Helena.	4,673	Any Warwick.	1,349
Tennessee.		North Carolina.	4,910
Seima.		Mercury.	872
Gaines.		Sally Moore.	1,881
Florida.		Doris.	150,538
		Lady.	145,000
Pawnee.		Flower.	28,886
Harriet Ryan.	803	Winifred.	32,866
Ocean Wave.	3,182	Sally McGee.	4,375
Rosalia.	4,622	Adela.	60,900
*Mary Wood.	9,729	Restless.	165,000
*Hattie.	2,232	Union.	
50 bales cotton.		Commodore.	
Sumpter.		Green Green.	
Darlington.		Lyndhurst.	7,012
Henry C. Brown.		10 bales cotton.	26,300
Pursuit.		8 bales cotton.	
Annie Bell.	5,338	Compositian.	
William Mallory.	5,908	Lonita.	
Swan.	119,679	Queen of the	
Andromeda.	170,000	West.	
Florida.		Compensation.	
Kate.	585	R. R. Cuyler.	
Susan.		Grace R. Baker.	14,398
Pep of Day.		Advocate.	339
Stonewall.		Delight.	174
Penguin.		Express.	174
Albion.	850	Anna Sophia.	834
Portsmouth.		Kate Dore.	355,738
Flower.	1,308	A. J. View.	14,034
*Waver.		Henry Lewis.	33,296
*E. J. Waterman.	7,030	J. W. Winder.	21,106
Cheshire.	53,102	Ann.	
Antonia.	121,800	Hunter.	11,575
Port Royal.		Eugenie.	22,641
Cotton & tobacco.	2,100	Supply.	
*Fashion.	11,172	Fant.	
73 bales cotton.	2,350	Poncha Laista.	
Potomac.		Roebeck.	
Bloomer, No. 2.	10,100	Sarah.	19,782
Julia.	2,120	Kate.	3,595
Charlotte.		Emma Amella.	3,145
Rosa Lee.		King Dore.	880
Caroline.	2,279	Gopher.	
*Independence.		11 bales cotton.	
*Champion.		Vina.	24 b. c.
Pembina.		Mary.	
Rosalia.	2,311	Rebel.	
*Joe Flanner.	10,280	Two Brothers.	
*E. Beckwith.	1,610	Laurietta.	
Louis.	59	Maria Louise.	
Tennessee.		Susan Ann.	
Seima.		Fenness.	
Gaines.		Selma.	
Florida.		Jalms.	
		Louis.	
Ferry.		Qua.	
*Conet.		Louis.	
*America.		Compositian.	
*Anna.	2,802	Edith.	
*H. M. Johnson.	23,708	Caroline.	
*Havatha.		Ferrapin.	
*Ellis.		Last Resort.	
Alice.	832	Ann.	
Ellen Jane.	1,080	Ann.	
*Seavonah.		Ann.	
Wanderer.		Ann.	
Blooming Youth.		Ann.	
Primrose.		Ann.	
Sarah Lavinia.		Ann.	
*Jadys Delight.		Ann.	
*Rich Vaux.		Ann.	
*Living Cloud.		Ann.	
Powhatan.		Ann.	
Bradford.	1,010	Ann.	
Major E. Wain.	34,144	Ann.	
*Annie Dees.	14,600	Ann.	
*Seesch.	3,000	Ann.	
*Mary Clinton.	27,000	Ann.	
Sophia.		Ann.	
Penobscot.		Ann.	
*Robert Bruce.	31,350	Ann.	
*Stringray.	31,010	Ann.	
*Lilly.	4,700	Ann.	
Douglas.		Ann.	
Lezie.		Ann.	
*Ar anaa.		Ann.	
*James Williams.	4,700	Ann.	
*John Douglas.	37,600	Ann.	
Paul Jones.		Ann.	
*Major White.	31,116	Ann.	
*Seesch.	3,000	Ann.	
Philadelphia.		Ann.	
*Lion.		Ann.	
*Caroline.		Ann.	
*Virginia.		Ann.	
*Napoleon.	28,000	Ann.	
Pinola.		Ann.	
Cera.		Ann.	
en. Willis.		Ann.	
nile Dale.		Ann.	
Passaic.		Ann.	
Ida.	21,371	Ann.	
Pink.		Ann.	
*Comet.		Ann.	
Critenden.		Ann.	
America.		Ann.	

Captors & Prizes.	Value.	Captors & Prizes.	Value.
Supply.		Supply.	
Stephen Hart.	250,000	Stephen Hart.	250,000
Horner.	260,000	Horner.	260,000
*Sims.	59,455	*Sims.	59,455
*Mary Elizabeth.	607	*Mary Elizabeth.	607
*Mary Jane.	1,380	*Mary Jane.	1,380
*Annie.	61,250	*Annie.	61,250
*Nassau.		*Nassau.	
*Emily.		*Emily.	
*Mayflower.		*Mayflower.	
Star.		Star.	
Prize.	239,703	Prize.	239,703
Havatha.		Havatha.	
Sachem.		Sachem.	
*Water Witch.		*Water Witch.	
*Compensation.		*Compensation.	
Sam Houston.		Sam Houston.	
Ladies Delight.	203	Ladies Delight.	203
Three Brothers.		Three Brothers.	
Emily.		Emily.	
Compensation.		Compensation.	
Abraham.		Abraham.	
Compensation.		Compensation.	
Sweet Briar.		Sweet Briar.	
Pochohanta.		Pochohanta.	
*San Juan.	1,671	*San Juan.	1,671
*H. C. Brooks.	7,028	*H. C. Brooks.	7,028
Savannah.		Savannah.	
*A. J. Waterman.		*A. J. Waterman.	
Wanderer.		Wanderer.	
Sea Foam.		Sea Foam.	
*New Eagle.	6,812	*New Eagle.	6,812
*Sarah.	6,138	*Sarah.	6,138
San Jo de Cuba.		San Jo de Cuba.	
*F. V. Lee.	28,414	*F. V. Lee.	28,414
*Lavinia.	8,694	*Lavinia.	8,694
*L. C. Holmes.	25,792	*L. C. Holmes.	25,792
*Olimpia.	136,103	*Olimpia.	136,103
*Brianna.	202,992	*Brianna.	202,992
*Steamer Victory.	1,331	*Steamer Victory.	1,331
*Maria.	65,134	*Maria.	65,134
*Ella Warley.	10,438	*Ella Warley.	10,438
*Lizzie.	4,738	*Lizzie.	4,738
*Victory.		*Victory.	
A. D. Vance.	283,238	A. D. Vance.	283,238
Sciota.		Sciota.	
*Margaret.	3,314	*Margaret.	3,314
*Mary Sorley.	97,791	*Mary Sorley.	97,791
Seminole.		Seminole.	
*E. J. Waterman.	7,028	*E. J. Waterman.	7,028
*Albion.	7,458	*Albion.	7,458
*Orestion.	14,220	*Orestion.	14,220
*Lida.	8,379	*Lida.	8,379
*Sir William Peel.	11,291	*Sir William Peel.	11,291
S. A. Squadr'n.		S. A. Squadr'n.	
Neptune.	14,201	Neptune.	14,201
South Carol'a.		South Carol'a.	
*Magnolia.	167,401	*Magnolia.	167,401
*Edward Harlan.	25,688	*Edward Harlan.	25,688
*Shark.	3,508	*Shark.	3,508
*Falcon.	2,392	*Falcon.	2,392
*Soledad Cos.	3,222	*Soledad Cos.	3,222
*Major Willis.	34,144	*Major Willis.	34,144
J. H. Toone.	13,738	J. H. Toone.	13,738
Stonewall.		Stonewall.	
*Ledy Maria.	28,118	*Ledy Maria.	28,118
*Saratoga.		*Saratoga.	
*Valentine.		*Valentine.	
*Tumash.		*Tumash.	
*Selma.		*Selma.	
*Gaines.		*Gaines.	
*Florida.		*Florida.	
*Tuscarora.		*Tuscarora.	
*Cornubia.		*Cornubia.	
Sun Flower.		Sun Flower.	
*Josephine.	15,304	*Josephine.	15,304
*Cecily Jane.	80 b. c.	*Cecily Jane.	80 b. c.
*Havatha.		*Havatha.	
Worth.		Worth.	
Echo.		Echo.	
Pashmats.		Pashmats.	
Gen. Worth.		Gen. Worth.	
Lot of Cotton.		Lot of Cotton.	
Sea Bird.		Sea Bird.	
*Buckshot.		*Buckshot.	
*Magnolia.		*Magnolia.	
*Edward.	3,600	*Edward.	3,600
*Sch. Lucy.	4,038	*Sch. Lucy.	4,038
*Leant.	293	*Leant.	293
*Alabama.	856	*Alabama.	856
*Lizzie Davis.	7,700	*Lizzie Davis.	7,700
*53 bales cotton.	303	*53 bales cotton.	303
*Mail.	300	*Mail.	300
*Maria Alberta.	1,047	*Maria Alberta.	1,047
*Roebuck.	1,047	*Roebuck.	1,047
*Cotton.	1,047	*Cotton.	1,047
*Selma.	9,400	*Selma.	9,400
*Dacar.	583	*Dacar.	583
*53 bales cotton.	583	*53 bales cotton.	583
*Selma.	23,900	*Selma.	23,900
*Sebag.	420	*Sebag.	420
*Southern Rights.	2,385	*Southern Rights.	2,385
*Meteor.	14,120	*Meteor.	14,120
*New Year.	690	*New Year.	690
*Enterprise.	175	*Enterprise.	175
*Charmes.	175	*Charmes.	175
*Ucie Moss.	9,649	*Ucie Moss.	9,649
*11 bbs. turpentine.	1,000	*11 bbs. turpentine.	1,000
*Silas Henry.	60,000	*Silas Henry.	60,000
*Margaret.	217	*Margaret.	217
*Algonia.	1,083	*Algonia.	1,083
*Victory.	8,031	*Victory.	8,031
*Scow with sugar.	370	*Scow with sugar.	370
*Mary Jane.	565	*Mary Jane.	565
*Harris.	4,911	*Harris.	4,911
*Sugar & molasses.	1,104	*Sugar & molasses.	1,104
*Hudson.		*Hudson.	
Tiam's Shady.		Tiam's Shady.	
*Sims.	330,000	*Sims.	330,000
*Granite City.	64,576	*Granite City.	64,576
*Cotton of Victory.	5,034	*Cotton of Victory.	5,034
*37½ bales cotton.	3,400	*37½ bales cotton.	3,400
*Avon.	1,465	*Avon.	1,465
*Julia.	13,719	*Julia.	13,719
*Flor. Nightingale.	6,065	*Flor. Nightingale.	6,065
*Herald.	34,382	*Herald.	34,382
*Pearl.	84,382	*Pearl.	84,382
*Swallow.	78,000	*Swallow.	78,000
*Sea Drift.		*Sea Drift.	
*Nonesuch.		*Nonesuch.	
*Josephine.		*Josephine.	
*32½ bales cotton.	13,761	*32½ bales cotton.	13,761
T. A. Ward.		T. A. Ward.	
*S. W. Green.	122	*S. W. Green.	122
*Iyer.		*Iyer.	
*Alfred Robb.		*Alfred Robb.	
*Ellis.		*Ellis.	
*William.		*William.	
*Alliance.	23,281	*Alliance.	23,281
Tennessee.		Tennessee.	
*Friendship.	2,359	*Friendship.	2,359
*Alabama.	120,961	*Alabama.	120,961
Lot of goods.		Lot of goods.	
Tyler.		Tyler.	
*Alfred Robb.		*Alfred Robb.	
*Cotton.		*Cotton.	
Teaser.		Teaser.	
*Graspeck.	231,819	*Graspeck.	231,819
*Cargo of Clyde.		*Cargo of Clyde.	
*Cheahire.		*Cheahire.	
*Atlanta.		*Atlanta.	
Two Sisters.		Two Sisters.	
*O. S. Breese.	1,082	*O. S. Breese.	1,082
*Richard.	581	*Richard.	581
*Buckshot.		*Buckshot.	

MARRIED.

(Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.)

GRANGER-PEARSON.—At the Coliseum Place Baptist church, New Orleans, La., March 18, by Rev. R. G. Seymour, Lieutenant LOUIS E. GRANGER, of Brigadier-General Daniel Ullmann's staff, to Miss CARRIE, daughter of E. Pearson, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

RANNEY-EDGERTON.—In Fort Wayne, Ind., at the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, March 28, by Rev. J. S. Large, Lieutenant HENRY B. RANNEY, U.S.N., to Miss HELEN, second daughter of Hon. Jos. K. Edgerton.

WINES-HACKNEY.—At Northtown, Pa., March 21, by Rev. J. Grier Halston, Rev. FREDERICK HOWARD WINES, formerly chaplain at the post of Springfield, Mo., to Miss MARY FANNIE, daughter of Mrs. Mary B. Hackney, of the latter place.

SMALLEY-WINBURN.—At New Orleans, La., at the residence of the bride's mother, on Tuesday evening, March 21, by Rev. F. A. B. Chubbuck, Lieutenant P. J. SMALLEY, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Manassas, Wis., to Miss EMMA G. WINBURN, of the former place.

DIED.

LORD.—In East Boston, Mass., March 5, SOPHIA E. LORD, of North Berwick, Me., aged 23 years.

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THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS, MORTON'S GOLD PENS, THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the Subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—selecting the same according to description, viz:

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For \$1.00, the Magic Pen; for \$1.25, the Lucky Pen; for \$1.50, the Always-Ready Pen; for \$2.00, the Elegant Pen; and for \$2.25, the Excelsior Pen. These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.

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Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

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For \$2.00 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$2.25 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$2.75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For \$3.00 a No. 6 Pen; \$4.50 a No. 7 Pen; \$5.75 a No. 8 Pen; \$6.50 a No. 9 Pen; \$7.50 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

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For \$2.50 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$3.00 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$3.75 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$4.50 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For \$5.75 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

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The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

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These steamers run every Thursday. For freight, &c., apply to WM. J. TAYLOR & CO., Agents, 140 Cedar-st., New York; SNOW & CO., Agents in Washington and Georgetown; FLOWERS & BOWEN, Agents in Alexandria.

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The undersigned respectfully submit the peculiar advantages they possess from long-continued service in the Army, and perfect familiarity with the various Departments; and with an established office both in New York and Washington, are prepared to transact business with greater dispatch and at more reasonable rates than any other firm of Claim Agents. Satisfactory references given.

CROCKER, ROBERTSON & BRAMHALL, 151 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and 330 Pennsylvania-ave., Washington, D. C.

WIDOWS' & ORPHANS' BENEFIT

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, President.

No. 139 Broadway, New York.

THE ENTIRE SURPLUS EQUITABLY DIVIDED AMONG THE ASSURED.

This Company calls the thoughtful attention of persons in the Army and Navy to its system of

DEFERRED ANNUITIES,

granted by no other American Company.

To the Soldier or Sailor, death in action is by no means the greatest of the many dangers to which his calling exposes him. Far more to be dreaded is the fate that compels the wounded veteran to drag out a wretched remnant of life, perhaps supported by the charity of friends or a Government pension.

By this system of insurance the payment of an annual premium for a few years will provide a certain and definite income for the remainder of life, secure alike from the danger and expense necessarily involved in the investment of money and from dependence upon persons who may perhaps be injudicious or inexperienced in its management. It involves the payment of

NO EXTRA WAR RATE

by those in service, afloat or ashore, as is the case with every other mode of life insurance.

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of the Company, to the Company's Agents, or to any

of the following

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F. HATCHFORD STARR, 400 Walnut-st., Phila.

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FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Nos. 156 and 158 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

JANUARY 1, 1865.

Net Assets, January 1, 1864.....\$1,478,968 69

Receipts during the year.....973,634 02

Disbursements.....\$2,462,502 61

Assets.....\$1,991,225 23

Life policies are issued, payable in annual, or in one, five or ten annual installments, also non-forfeiture endowment policies, payable in ten annual payments, which are paid at death, or arriving at any particular age. Life insurance as an investment has no superior, as it has saved millions of dollars to the insured, and thousands of families from ruin. Dividends are paid to policy holders, thus enabling them to continue their policies, if otherwise unable to do so.

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HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved from the most ample experience an entire success. Simple, Prompt, Efficient, Reliable. They are the only medicines adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, Press, and People, and will always render satisfaction.

Price of single boxes—

1. Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation.....25

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5. Cures Cholera Morbus, Nausea.....25

6. Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis.....25

7. Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia.....25

8. Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo.....25

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10. Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Difficult Breathing.....25

11. Cures Sore Throat, Erysipelas, Sore Head.....25

12. Cures Rheumatism, Pain in Chest, Back, or Limbs.....25

13. Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Dumb Ague.....25

14. Cures Piles, Internal or External.....25

15. Cures Ophthalmia, Weak Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids.....25

16. Cures Catarrh, Acute Chronic, Dry or Flowing.....25

17. Cures Whooping Cough.....25

18. Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing.....25

19. Cures Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing.....25

20. Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings.....25

21. Cures General Debility or Nervous Weakness.....25

22. Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Swellings.....25

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Case Thirty-five vials, Morocco, and Book, complete.....\$10 00

Case Twenty-eight large vials, Morocco, and Book.....8 00

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY.

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AND FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' READING IN GENERAL.

Alston's Seaman-ship and Naval Duties.....\$3 50

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MASONIC EMBLEMS!

GOLD PENS AND CASES!

On the receipt of \$1.50 I will send a Solid Silver Badge (pure coin), appropriate for either Corps or Division in the Army, or a Cavalry, Artillery, Engineer or Pontooner's Badge, with your Name, Regiment and Company handsomely engraved thereon. And for \$2.10 I will send a Solid Gold Enamelled Masonic Pin. And for \$1.50 I will send a Fine Gold Pen (warranted) with Extension Case and Pencil. Agents wanted in every Regiment. Send for whole-sale illustrated circular.

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GOVERNMENT CLAIM AND PRIZE AGENT

39 NASSAU-ST., cor. of Liberty, New York.

All Prize Money now payable paid by the above. Communications by mail receive prompt attention. Boston office 26 Washington street.

REBELLION.—GRANT is coming

well up to his work in curing the Rebellion and BOWYER, with his "SPIKE-NARD OINTMENT," is curing People who for years have suffered with that painful malady, the PILES. It is no humbug, as Thousands can testify, and is a sure remedy for Burns, Scalds, Ulcers, and cutaneous affections, and in fact possesses the healing charms of "Gilead's Ancient Balm." Depot 476 Broadway. And at all druggists. Wholesale at 52 Dey street, New York.

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PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFICERS and SUTLERS can have all their business attended to through our house with promptness. Refer by permission to

Pres. B. & D. Bk., N. Y., Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont, Pres. 3d-av. S. Bk., "Hon. I. Harris, U.S. Sen., Pres. S. & L. Bk., "Hon. J. Conness, U.S. Sen., W. E. Dodge, "Ex-Mayor Geo. Opdyke, Geo. J. Phelps, "Lieut. J. McL. Murphy, Pres. C. & K. R. R., "U.S.N., Maj. W. G. Marcy, U.S.A., and many others. Letters containing return stamp answered promptly. Claims against the United States collected and cashed.

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Obtained at a great expense, and forming a complete PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE GREAT UNION CONTEST.

Bull Run, Dutch Gap, Strawberry Pits, Yorktown, Pontoon Trains, Deep Bottom, Gettysburg, Hanover Junction, Belle Plain, Fair Oaks, Lookout Mt'n, Monitors, Savage Station, Chickasaw, Chattanooga, Fredericksburg, City Point, Fort Morgan, Fairfax, Nashville, Atlanta, &c., &

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

INSURE YOUR LIMBS OR YOUR LIFE.

THE NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, chartered by the Legislature and Governor of New York, having placed as security in the hands of the General Insurance Agent of the State the sum of \$100,000 in U. S. Bonds, as security for all who deal with it, is now issuing policies at its office,

243 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Officers, Soldiers and Sailors can now, for a small sum, ensure their limbs, so that if either of them is lost, they can immediately secure a large sum of money for their own use. Or any relative, with their consent, can make the insurance.

We believe that nothing has yet been devised of greater value to the soldier. Instead of spending your money in useless amusement or dissipation, make provision, in this sure way, against the day of trouble. Information and circulars sent to all parts of the country free of charge.

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Major WM. E. PRINCE, Vice-Pres't.

Colonel THOS. B. VAN BUREN, Treas.

JOHN L. GILLEY, Secretary.

JOSH. H. COUSTY, General Fur-
nisher of Navy Messes and Dealer in Choice Condiments, Canned Meats, &c., No. 118 South Second street, Philadelphia. Orders respectfully solicited.

PROPOSALS FOR

\$500,000.

VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND

BONDS NO. 12.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, the fifteenth day of April, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Bonds, No. 12," authorized by an ordinance of the Corporation, passed March 24, 1865, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 12," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,

Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
March 24, 1865.

"INGENIOUSLY CONTRIVED,
and especially adapted to Soldiers and Sailors."—*Army and Navy Journal*.

BROOKS' PATENT
WRITING AND TOILET CASE.

NO TRAVELLER'S, SOLDIER'S, OR SEAMAN'S OUTFIT COMPLETE WITHOUT IT.

Rain or dampness does not affect it; can be carried in the coat pocket; easily used on horseback.

[From Lieut.-Com. W. B. Cushing, U. S. N.]
"Having carried one with me to sea, I can say that it is the most complete and convenient article for the soldier or sailor that has ever come under my notice."

"It is brimfull of just the articles a soldier or traveller needs for daily use."—*Boston Congregationalist*.

We have also letters highly commending the case from Senator Wilson, Military Committee, U. S. Senate; Governor Pierpont, of West Virginia; Rear-Admiral Smith, Brigadier-General Hayes, Brigadier-General De Russay, W. W. McKim, A. Q. M., beside commendatory notices from most of the leading journals in the country. Agents wanted. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, \$2.50—in extra finish \$3.00.

D. B. BROOKS & BROTHER, Manufacturers, Salem, Mass.

THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK.

15,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW YORK COUNTY!

INCREASED BOUNTIES & HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, February 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Esq., Chairman,

Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,

Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,

Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,

Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the County pay for a One Year Recruit Three Hundred (\$300) Dollars Bounty and Fifty (\$50) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Two Year Recruit, Four Hundred (\$400) Dollars Bounty and Seventy-five (\$75) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Three Year Recruit, Six Hundred (\$600) Dollars Bounty and One Hundred (\$100) Dollars Hand-Money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE YEAR RECRUITS.

County.....\$300
Government.....300

Total.....\$600

FOR TWO YEAR RECRUITS.

County.....\$400
Government.....200

Total.....\$600

FOR ONE YEAR RECRUITS.

County.....\$300
Government.....100

Total.....\$400

The Bounty to be paid to the Recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties (viz: Assembly Bill No. 115 of 1865), and the Hand-Money to be paid to the person who may present the Recruit.

By order of the Committee,

CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

J. H. WINSLOW & CO.,

(Established 1860),

100,000 WATCHES, CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, &c., &c., worth \$500,000!

To be sold at One Dollar each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you know what you are to get. Splendid list of articles.

ALL TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH!

100 Gold Hunting Cased Watches.....\$115 00 each.
100 Gold Watches.....70 00 each.
200 Ladies' Gold Watches.....40 00 each.
600 Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches.....18 00 each.
3000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains.....\$5 00 to 10 00 each.
3000 Chatelaine Chains and Necklaces.....5 00 to 10 00 each.
5000 Oval and Cased Gold Bracelets.....4 00 to 10 00 each.
3000 Gold and Jet Revolving Brooches.....4 00 to 6 00 each.
3000 Gold, Onyx and Jet Brooches.....4 00 to 6 00 each.
3000 Florentine, Mosaic & Coral Brooches.....4 00 to 6 00 each.
3000 Ear Drops, (variety of styles).....4 00 to 8 00 each.
5000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, (Gold and Jet).....5 00 to 10 00 each.
5000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, (variety of styles).....5 00 to 10 00 each.
3000 Ladies' Belt Buckles & Gold Thumb-rings.....5 00 to 8 00 each.
3000 Ladies' and Gents' Gold Pencils.....3 00 to 6 00 each.
5000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, (variety of styles).....3 00 to 7 00 each.
3000 Bosom Studs, (variety of styles).....2 50 to 6 00 each.
6000 Watch Keys, Fob & Ribbon Slides.....2 50 to 6 00 each.
2000 Gents' Masonic Pins and Rings.....4 00 to 8 00 each.
3000 Gents' Solitaire and Cluster Pins.....4 00 to 10 00 each.
2000 Gold Tooth and Ear Picks.....3 00 to 6 00 each.
6000 Plain, Cased and Stone Set Rings.....3 00 to 8 00 each.
6000 Ladies' California Diamond Rings.....3 00 to 8 00 each.
8000 Magic Spring & Snap Lockets.....4 00 to 10 00 each.
10000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holders.....4 00 to 5 00 each.
10000 Gold Pens, Silver Extension Cases, and Pencils.....4 00 to 6 00 each.

All of the above list of Goods will be sold for one dollar each. Certificates of all the various articles, stating what each one can have, are first put into envelopes, sealed up, and mixed; and when ordered, are taken out without regard to choice and sent by mail, thus giving all a fair chance. On receipt of the Certificate you will see what you can have, and then it is at your option to send one dollar and take the article or not.

In all transactions by mail we shall charge for forwarding the Certificate for paying postage, and doing the business 25 cents each, which must be enclosed when the Certificate is sent for. Five Certificates will be sent for \$1; eleven for \$2; thirty for \$5; sixty-five for \$10; and a hundred for \$15.

Agents.—Those acting as Agents will be allowed ten cents on every Certificate ordered by them, provided the remittances amount to one dollar. Agents will collect 25 cents for every Certificate, and remit 15 cents to us, either in cash or postage stamps. Great caution should be used by our correspondents in regard to giving their correct address, town, county and State. Address

J. H. WINSLOW & CO.,

No. 208 Broadway, New York

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-30 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its exemption from State and municipal taxation adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a \$ 50 note.
Two cents " " 100 "
Ten " " " 500 "
20 " " " 1000 "
\$1 " " " 5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$500,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 25, 1865.

PRIZES CASHED OR COLLECTED on Personal or Mail Application, and all business with claimants transacted upon terms MOST LIBERAL AND FAIR.

RICE & SWIFT,

No. 200 Broadway, New York.

L. BROWN & CO.,
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BANKERS,
Collectors of
MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAIMS,
No. 2 PARK PLACE, Broadway Bank Building,
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Correspondents in Washington, J. W. FISHER & CO., 478 14th-st.

Careful attention given to collecting all just claims of Officers and Soldiers, and liberal advances made if desired. We Cash and Collect Quartermasters' and Ordnance Vouchers, Certificates of Indebtedness, and Treasury Certificates issued from the 2d Auditor's Office.

We give special attention and great care to obtaining **PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY,** Clothing Accounts, etc., for discharged Officers and Soldiers and the heirs of deceased.

Prompt attention given to all correspondence

POLLAK & SON,
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Manufacturers,
692 Broadway, near 4th street,
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All goods stamped with our name and warranted genuine. Pipes cut to order, repaired, balled and mounted.

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TIMOLETS
SULPHUR AND MEDICATED VAPOR BATH.
For the cure of Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Mercurial affections, Chills, Fevers, Dropsy, Colds, and all skin diseases now prevalent among Soldiers and Seamen. Given at No. 1 Carroll Place, Bleecker-st., west of Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK NAUTICAL SCHOOL,
92 Madison street, N. Y.—B. BROWNLOW,
Principal.—Acting Master's Mate, Ensigns, Masters and Lieutenants prepared to pass the Naval Board of Examination; also, Lieutenants to pass Revenue Board, and officers of all grades to pass the Board of the "American Ship-Master's Association."

THE MUTUAL**LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, Nos. 144 and 146 BROADWAY, corner
Liberty street, NEW YORK.

NET INCREASE IN CASH ASSETS LAST YEAR,

\$1,770,149 87.

Assets, Feb. 1, 1865,

\$12,235,407 86.

Premiums received during the year.....\$1,904,584 66
Interest received during the year 1864..... 945,281 84— \$2,849,866 66

Invested in United States

Stocks..... 4,915,921 25

Bonds and Mortgage and

Real Estate..... 5,827,901 12

Cash on Hand and in

Bank..... 1,023,524 25

Due from Agents..... 31,978 05

Interest accrued not due,

deferred premiums, &c. 435,993 18—\$12,235,407 86

This Company offers peculiar advantages to those wishing to insure, as will be seen in circulars to be had on application, by letter or otherwise, to the Head Office, or to the Company's Agents.

ALL THE POLICIES OF THIS COMPANY PARTICIPATE IN THE SURPLUS PREMIUMS WHICH HAVE EXCEEDED THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY. Life, Endowment Assurance, and Survivorship Annuity Policies are issued on favorable terms.

The rates of premium are LOWER than those of most companies.

Particular attention is called to the table of rates by ten annual instalments, recently adopted by this Company for Endowments payable at death or on attaining specified ages, which present UN-EQUALLED ATTRACTIONS EITHER AS AN INVESTMENT OR AS A PROVISION IN CASE OF PREMATURE DEATH.

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WM. BETTS, LL.D., & Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON

Attorney,

RICHARD A. McCURDY.

Applications and communications from persons in the undermentioned States, to be through General Agents, in their respective districts.

F. HATCHFORD STARR, General Agent at Philadelphia, for the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Delaware.

HALE REMINGTON, General Agent at Fall River, for the New England States.

H. B. MERRELL, General Agent at Detroit, Michigan, for the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

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UNITED SERVICE PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, \$500,000, IN 100,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, \$5.

WORKING CAPITAL, \$155,000. \$140,000 STOCK. \$15,000 CASH.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS. NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

OFFICES:—240 BROADWAY, NEW YORK; P. O. BOX, 5,359.

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THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES.

No. 1.—One half (½) acre on Cherry Run, Venango County, Penn., three-fourths of a mile above the great Reed Well, and in the immediate neighborhood of the new Two Hundred Barrel Well, which has within a few days attracted so much attention. This Lot is owned by the Company in Fee Simple.

No. 2.—One half (½) acre adjoining the above tract. Perpetual lease. Half all Oil.

No. 3.—Three fourths (¾) of an acre on the Run next above the Lots just described. Perpetual lease Half all Oil.

These Lots are every inch on the Creek bottom, level and smooth, with room enough for ten Wells.

No. 4.—One-half (½) acre, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, Medina County, Ohio, being a part of the famous "Oil Spring Lot," and but four rods from the Well producing Lubricating Oil—a Well bored for salt many years ago.

No. 5.—Twenty (20) acres, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, adjoining the farm on which is the above described Oil Well, and on the outskirts of the village of Liverpool. Oil Geologists, who recently prospected here, fixed the place where a large flow of Oil should be obtained directly on this tract, at a point where a ravine makes into the river.

There is on this property a fine large house, good barn and outhouses, which will be valuable in the operations of the Company. A Derrick is up on this Lot, and a well is being bored by hand power, to the depth of two hundred feet, while an Engine is being got on to the ground.

No. 6.—One hundred and fifty-five (155) acres in the Federal Creek, Athens County, Ohio Oil country, in the immediate neighborhood of the Joy Farm One Hundred Barrel Well, struck recently, and surrounded by many good producing Wells. This territory promises to be fully equal to the best in Pennsylvania. A great many Wells are now producing largely in this section, and hundreds going down. No failures are reported anywhere in this region. It is just opposite the great Oil Fields of the Kanawha, and is laid down by our most eminent Geologists as in the very centre of the Oil Basin.

Since this property was obtained, owing to developments adjoining it, the value has been increased to an extent to make it alone ample property for the basis of a large Company. Lease fifteen (15) years, with four-fifths of all Oil.

No. 7.—One (1) acre, with Hotel, Barn, and Out-houses, being the Tavern Stand at Grafton, Ohio, Fee Simple. On this Lot is an old Well, strongly impregnated with Oil, and the show of Oil here is regarded as superior. This property is also highly valuable as Hotel property.

No. 8.—Three hundred (300) acres, near the above property. Derrick up and Well going down on this farm, with all indications of Oil. Lease twenty years, with three-fourths of all Oil.

No. 9.—Ninety-seven (97) acres, on Black River, Grafton, Ohio, two miles from the above farm, Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths of all Oil.

No. 10.—Eighty-four (84) acres, Grafton, adjoining the "Rising Well Farm," on which is a fine Well of Lubricating Oil, now pumping, and several going down. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths all Oil.

This Grafton property, though quite undeveloped, is fast becoming very popular. Several Wells are now going down in the Township, and active preparations are making for many more. One or two Wells are now pumping with good success, and several that are down but one or two hundred feet, have a fine show of Oil. This is heavy Lubricating Oil.

Nearly the entire 650½ acres of land owned by this Company is bottom land, and every foot of it boring territory, giving ample room for more than 1,500 Wells.

The tracts lie in four different localities, and none of them in mythical or unknown regions, where perhaps there is not a Well being bored within fifty miles, and where, if Oil should be found, the means of transportation would be absolutely wanting, thus rendering the product valueless: These lands are

all in easy reach of Railroads. A feature, the advantages of which will readily appear, is, that all these lands are surrounded by active development, numbers of Wells going down in the immediate vicinity of each tract, so that should Oil be found, this property is enhanced in value though the Company should not at once commence operations themselves on all the Lots.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

This Company has been organized on a different plan from most Petroleum Companies now in operation, the advantages of which will be apparent to every one.

The property of this Company was purchased by an Association of forty-five gentlemen, and was selected after careful examination by two of their number sent out for the especial purpose. With the money for the purchase of the lands was raised \$15,000 working capital, and placed in the hands of the Trustee. This enabled the Association to at once commence operations, instead of waiting for the sale of the stock to produce working capital, as is usual. Three Wells are now in progress of sinking on the Cherry Run property.

With good success, sixty days will suffice to complete these Wells, and that they will be highly productive, no one familiar with Oil Territory can doubt, as there has never been a failure on Cherry Run, and within a few rods of this property are some very fine Wells. The famous Coquette (800 bbls.), Jersey (400 bbls.), Maple Shade (200 bbls.) and Sherman Wells (200 bbls.), are immediately across on Oil Creek. The renowned Reed Well, which flows 300 barrels daily, is less than one mile below on Cherry Run, and a new 200 barrel Well is between the Reed Well and these Lots. These Lots are in what is recognized by all men as the finest Oil Basin yet discovered, and immediately between the Reed Well on the one side and the Coquette, Jersey, etc., on the other side, the largest Oil Wells in the world, and in this distance there has never been a well put down that was not a paying well. Farther on in this same line is the famous Pitt Hole Well of the United States Petroleum Company.

Three Wells are also going down on the Ohio property. One on the "Oil Spring Lot," one on the Gooderich Farm, 20 acres, Liverpool, and one on the Brown Farm, Grafton.

Oil is found here generally at a depth of less than 200 feet, and to this depth Wells are sunk by hand-power.

These Wells are being vigorously pushed.

To facilitate the business of developing these lands, the gentlemen purchasing them have formed a Stock Company, with a very limited capital, considering the great value of their lands, and have taken among themselves all the Stock except 28,000 Shares, set apart as additional working capital. These 28,000 shares are now offered to the public.

The Stock is all full paid, and will not be liable to any assessments. No Stockholder assumes any personal liability.

As more Engines have been contracted for, and arrangements made to sink Wells on other tracts of the Company's lands, it is desirable that all the additional working capital should be speedily converted into cash, and that this may be done at once, the Stock reserved for it is offered at the extreme low price of \$3 per Share.

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SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS are open at the Office of SYKES, CHADWICK & Co., Willard's Hotel, Washington; Office of W. D. MANN, 227 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; at the Office of the ARMY OIL COMPANY, 211 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio; and at the Company's Office, 240 Broadway, New York.

Persons at a distance or in the Army, wishing to purchase Stock, can send Treasury Notes, Drafts, Government Bonds, Post Office or Paymasters' Orders, to the Office at New York, and immediately Certificates of Stocks will be returned to them, or forwarded to whom they may direct.

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